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DISEASES OF FEMALES.

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THE

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

OF THE

Diseases of Females,

AND

INFANTS AT THE BREAST.

BY

DR. G. H. G. JAHR.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY

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NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY WM. RADDE, 300 BROADWAY.

PHILADELPHIA:
RADEMACHER & SHEEK, 239 ARCH STREET.
1856.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THIS work has enjoyed such a distinguished reception in Europe by all classes of Homœopathic practitioners, that we felt confident a translation of the work into the English language would be hailed with satisfaction by our American Homœopathic brethren. The work being very complete in the original, we have not deemed it necessary to encumber it with notes of our own. We have confined ourselves to supplying a few omissions concerning doses, principally for the benefit of lay practitioners and professional beginners: we have no doubt that all intelligent friends of our art will derive pleasure and profit from a perusal of this work to whose pages all who are in need of the instruction afforded by them, may refer with perfect safety and reliance in every curable case of female disease.

CHARLES J. HEMPEL.

Philadelphia, August, 1856.

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PREFACE.

THIS new work is composed after the same plan and according to the same principles as our Treatise on Nervous Diseases. We have especially endeavored to place in the hands of our readers a complete Materia Medica of the affections of the uterine system, such as the limits of our Homœopathic Manual did not allow us to offer. We have attempted to join it to the article on dysmenorrhœa in general, (§§ 5 to 10); and here the reader will likewise find a complete repertory of the symptoms exhibited by the female organs of generation and their functions, so that practitioners will find placed at their disposal, all the elements which the actual condition of our science offers for the successful treatment and the rapid cure of the numerous diseases to which woman is so frequently subject, and the treatment of which, with the means offered by the Old School, has always remained problematical.

A perusal of the Table of Contents, will show the reader that our plan embraces a complete list of all the diseases to which women are subject, both during the period of nursing, and at any other time, and we have even added some remarks concerning the cases required by new-born or nursing infants, whose lives are so intimately connected with that of the mother. Among these affections, and especially among the organic lesions peculiar to females, there are some, it is true, for which Homœopathy has done little or nothing, and for which we have consequently been unable to indicate any positive treatment based upon clinical experience; but being

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persuaded that all these diseases are no less accessible to internal treatment than many others which were formerly, before they had been successfully treated with Homœopathic remedies, supposed equally incapable of being removed by internal medicines, we have not omitted a single case without at least indicating the remedies which seemed to us to deserve in preference to others, the attention of the profession in regard to its treatment.

The usefulness of the pathological, symptomatological and diagnostic notes, with which we have accompanied each article of our Treatise on Nervous Affections, having been generally appreciated, we have enriched the present work with similar notes, and we have availed ourselves for this purpose not only of what the principal French authors, such as Velpeau, Desormeaux, Lisfranc, Chailly, Nouvre, Fabre, etc., have published on this subject, but likewise of what the most celebrated and recent authors in Germany have contributed to the study of these affections. However, since it is not the object of our work to present a nosographical treatise of these maladies, but only to furnish therapeutical indications, we have often been obliged, without however omitting any thing of the substance, to content ourselves with furnishing a general statement of the well established facts contained in the works which we have consulted.

Among the observations which have been addressed to us concerning some of our previous publications, we find complaints from various quarters that the dose of the medicine to be prescribed, has not been indicated. In the present work, we have furnished here and there a few indications in reference to this matter, but rather with a view of preventing the employment of too large doses, than for the purpose of furnishing general rules which are to be followed blindly. It is impossible to indicate the dose in every single case; one must not have the least idea of the practice of medicine in order to imagine that every affection, notwithstanding its greater or less degree of intensity, has its particular doses which cure all the varieties and forms thereof, no matter how

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or under what circumstances. Nothing varies more than the doses, and it is more particularly in the administration of the medicines that the practitioner ought to be the sole judge of what is required to be done. He who does not feel competent to assume this responsibility, had better never meddle with the practice of medicine, for there is no treatise extant on this subject, that will give him all the light he desires. On the other hand, it must be conceded that works like the present, sometimes fall into the hands of new converts, who have as yet little knowledge of homœopathic medication, or of the principles of our art in general, and who nevertheless feel anxious to use the remedies which are here recommended for various diseases. We advise all such beginners to read elementary works where the principles of Homœopathy are taught, such as S. Hahnemann's Organon, or our own Elements of Homœopathy. In these works they will find every thing that they require to know concerning doses, and they will likewise obtain a knowledge of the general rules, which they may afterwards apply to all particular cases.

G. H. G. JAHR.

Paris, September, 1855.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION 1.

Functional lesions and nervous affections of the uterine system,..... 2

ARTICLE I.

DYSMENORRHŒA IN GENERAL,..... 2

SECTION 2.

General characteristics,..... 2

SECTION 3.

Causes, course and diagnostic signs,..... 3

SECTION 4.

Treatment, what is to be done during the flow,..... 5

SECTION 5.

Radical treatment, principal remedies,..... 6

SECTION 6.

Remedies of the second class,..... 19

SECTION 7.

Remedies less frequently indicated,..... 27

SECTION 8.

Indications derived from the nature of the menses,..... 32

SECTION 9.

Accompanying symptoms in menstrual irregularities,..... 38

SECTION 10.

Condition of the parts,..... 52

ARTICLE II.

MENSTRUAL COLIC,..... 59

SECTION 11.

Nature of the malady,..... 59

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION 12.

Treatment, principal remedies, ... 59

SECTION 13.

Other remedies, ... 61

SECTION 14.

General indications, ... 63

ARTICLE III.

MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES, AND ALTERATIONS OF THE MENSTRUAL BLOOD, ... 65

Menses too copious, premature, too long, scanty, retarded, too short, full, etc., ... 65

SECTION 15.

General observations, ... 65

SECTION 16.

Premature menstruation, ... 66

SECTION 17.

Profuse menstruation, ... 68

SECTION 18.

Menses of excessive duration, ... 69

SECTION 19.

Retarded menstruation, ... 71

SECTION 20.

Menses too scanty, ... 73

SECTION 21.

Menses too short, ... 74

SECTION 22.

Morbid changes in the menstrual blood, ... 75

ARTICLE IV.

AMENORRHŒA, ... 78

SECTION 23.

General observations, ... 78

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION 24.

Symptoms of amenorrhœa,..... 79

SECTION 25.

Causes of amenorrhœa,..... 81

SECTION 26.

Course, complications and terminations,..... 83

SECTION 27.

Diagnosis and prognosis,..... 84

SECTION 28.

Treatment, principal remedies,..... 85

SECTION 29.

Other remedies,..... 88

SECTION 30.

Remedies rarely indicated,..... 91

SECTION 31.

Particular indications,..... 92

SECTION 32.

Accompanying symptoms of amenorrhœa,..... 97

ARTICLE V.

AMÆNIA OF YOUNG GIRLS,..... 112

SECTION 33.

Symptoms, ... 112

SECTION 34.

Treatment,..... 114

ARTICLE VI.

MENOSPASIS, OR CRITICAL AGE,..... 117

SECTION 35.

Symptoms, ... 117

SECTION 36.

Treatment,..... 119

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ARTICLE VII.

ABNORMAL CHANGES OF THE MENSTRUAL BLOOD, ... 120

SECTION 37.

Symptoms, ... 120

SECTION 38.

Treatment, ... 122

ARTICLE VIII.

METRORRHAGIA, ... 125

SECTION 39.

Causes, ... 125

SECTION 40.

Symptoms and course, ... 126

SECTION 41.

Diagnosis and prognosis, ... 128

SECTION 42.

Treatment, ... 130

SECTION 43.

Symptomatic indications, ... 132

ARTICLE IX.

LEUCORRHŒA, ... 135

SECTION 44.

Symptoms, ... 135

SECTION 45.

Causes, ... 137

SECTION 46.

Diagnosis, prognosis and terminations, ... 138

SECTION 47.

Treatment, ... 140

SECTION 48.

Particular indications, ... 145

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ARTICLE X.

Uterine cramps, hysteralgia, ... 151

Section 49.

Symptoms, causes, treatment, ... 151

ARTICLE XI.

Nymphomania, ... 154

Section 50.

Symptoms, ... 154

Section 51.

Causes, prognosis, treatment, ... 156

ARTICLE XII.

Chlorosis, green-sickness, ... 158

Section 52.

Symptoms and course, ... 158

Section 53.

Causes, diagnosis and prognosis, ... 160

Section 54.

Treatment, ... 161

Section 55.

Particular indications, ... 167

ARTICLE XIII.

Hysteria, ... 174

Section 56.

Remarks, ... 174

SECOND SECTION.

Organic lesions of the uterus and its appendages, ... 177

Section 57.

General remarks, ... 177

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ARTICLE I.

DISPLACEMENTS AND DEVIATIONS OF THE UTERUS,..... 178

SECTION 58.

Falling of the Uterus, ... 178

SECTION 59.

Hernia of the Uterus and Ovaries,..... 180

SECTION 60.

Obliquity, anteversion and retroversion of the Uterus,..... 182

SECTION 61.

Inversion of the Uterus,..... 184

SECTION 62.

Treatment of all displacements,..... 186

ARTICLE II.

ENDOMETRITIS OR SUPERFICIAL METRITIS,..... 189

SECTION 63.

General observations,..... 189

SECTION 64.

Blennorhagia, or acute superficial metritis, ... 189

SECTION 65.

Uterine catarrh, or superficial chronic metritis,..... 192

SECTION 66.

Treatment,..... 198

ARTICLE III.

TRUE OR PARENCHYMATOUS METRITIS,..... 198

SECTION 67.

General observations,..... 198

SECTION 68.

Acute metritis,..... 198

SECTION 69.

Chronic metritis,..... 201

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION 70.

Treatment, ... 203

SECTION 71.

Symptomatic details, ... 206

ARTICLE IV.

HYDROMETRA, UTERINE DROPSY, ... 212

SECTION 72.

Symptoms, ... 212

SECTION 73.

Causes, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, ... 213

ARTICLE V.

PHYSOMETRA, TYMPANITIS OF THE WOMB, ... 217

SECTION 74.

Symptoms, causes and treatment, ... 217

ARTICLE VI.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE WOMB, ... 219

SECTION 75.

Moles, ... 219

SECTION 76.

Hydatids, ... 221

SECTION 77.

Sanguineous and lymphatic concretions, ... 222

SECTION 78.

Uterine polypus, ... 224

SECTION 79.

Calculi, fibrous bodies in the womb, ... 227

ARTICLE VII.

SCHIRRUS AND CANCER OF THE WOMB, ... 230

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION 80.

Definition and varieties of cancer,..... 230

SECTION 81.

Symptoms and diagnosis of cancer,..... 232

SECTION 82.

Causes, course and terminations,..... 234

SECTION 83.

Diagnosis and prognosis,..... 236

SECTION 84.

Treatment,..... 238

ARTICLE VIII.

SIMPLE ULCERATIONS OF THE WOMB,..... 242

SECTION 85.

Superficial erosions,..... 242

SECTION 86.

Deep-seated ulcerations,..... 243

SECTION 87.

Therapeutic, scorbutic, scrofulous and syphilitic ulcerations,..... 245

SECTION 88.

Treatment of non-cancerous ulcerations of the womb,..... 246

ARTICLE IX.

GANGRENE AND PUTRESCENCE OF THE WOMB,..... 249

SECTION 89.

Symptoms and treatment,..... 249

ARTICLE X.

DISEASES OF THE NECK OF THE UTERUS,..... 251

SECTION 90.

Inflammations,..... 251

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION 91.

Neuralgia, rednesses, engorgements, eruptions, ulcers and cancers of the neck of the womb,..... 252

ARTICLE XI.

OVARITIS AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE OVARIES,..... 255

SECTION 92.

Ovaritis,..... 255

SECTION 93.

Dropsy of the Ovaries,..... 258

SECTION 94.

Other affections of the Ovaries,..... 260

ARTICLE XII.

VAGINITIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE VAGINA,..... 261

SECTION 95.

Vaginitis,..... 261

SECTION 96.

Prolapsus, hernia and fistulæ of the vagina,..... 265

SECTION 97.

Indurations, contractions, tumors, cysts, polypi, and cancer of the vagina,..... 269

SECTION 98.

Spasms and neuralgia of the vagina,..... 270

ARTICLE XIII.

VULVITIS AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE VULVA,..... 272

SECTION 99.

Vulvitis, inflammation of the vulva,..... 272

SECTION 100.

Tumors, hernia, œdema, etc., of the vulva,..... 274

SECTION 101.

Neuralgia, itching, etc., of the vulva,..... 276

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ARTICLE XIV.

Affections of the breasts and Nipples,..... 280

Section 102.

General observations,..... 280

Section 103.

Inflammations, etc., of the breasts,..... 280

Section 104.

Tumors, etc., of the mamma,..... 283

Section 105.

Schirrus of the breasts,..... 286

Section 106.

Mechanical injuries of the breasts,..... 289

Section 107.

Neuralgia and neuralgic tumors of the breast,..... 290

Section 108.

Diseases of the nipples,..... 292

Section 109.

Atrophy of the nipples and breasts,..... 295

SECTION THIRD.

Functional derangements incidental to pregnancy, confinement,..... 297

Section 110.

General observations,..... 297

ARTICLE I.

Of Pregnancy in general,..... 298

Section 111.

Symptoms of pregnancy,..... 298

Section 112.

Diagnosis of pregnancy,..... 301

Section 113.

Hygienic rules during pregnancy,..... 303

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ARTICLE II.

DISEASES OF PREGNANT FEMALES, ... 309

SECTION 114.

General observations, ... 309

SECTION 115.

Digestive derangements, ... 310

SECTION 116.

Derangements of the circulation, ... 314

SECTION 117.

Derangements of the respiratory organs, ... 318

SECTION 118.

Derangements of the secretory and excretory functions, ... 320

SECTION 119.

Derangements that are painful, ... 321

SECTION 120.

Nervous and mental affections, ... 323

SECTION 121.

Cutaneous derangements, ... 325

SECTION 122.

Local derangements of the sexual organs, ... 326

SECTION 123.

Influence of existing diseases upon pregnancy, ... 328

ARTICLE III.

MISCARRIAGE, ... 330

SECTION 124.

Symptoms and course, ... 330

SECTION 125.

Causes of miscarriage, ... 331

SECTION 126.

Diagnosis and prognosis, ... 333

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION 127.

Preventive treatment,..... 334

SECTION 128.

Active treatment of the precursory symptoms,..... 338

SECTION 129.

Treatment of the consequences,..... 341

ARTICLE IV.

NATURAL CONFINEMENT, AND THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS ON SUCH OCCASIONS, ... 342

SECTION 130.

Symptoms and course of labor,..... 342

SECTION 131.

Diagnosis and prognosis,..... 344

SECTION 132.

Hygienic attentions during confinement,..... 345

SECTION 133.

Attentions of the accoucheur during the process of labor,..... 347

ARTICLE V.

DIFFICULT LABOR,..... 349

SECTION 134.

General observations,..... 349

SECTION 135.

Obstacles inherent in the mother,..... 350

SECTION 136.

Obstacles presented by the fetus,..... 351

SECTION 137.

Accidents to the mother during labor,..... 352

ARTICLE VI.

DELIVERY OF THE PLACENTA,..... 357

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION 138.

Natural Delivery,..... 357

SECTION 139.

Complicated delivery,..... 358

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 140.

Phenomena after parturition,..... 359

SECTION 141.

Hygienic rules during confinement,..... 361

SECTION 142.

Medical attentions during confinement,..... 363

ARTICLE VIII.

DISEASES OF WOMEN DURING CONFINEMENT,..... 368

SECTION 143.

General observations,..... 368

SECTION 144.

Puerperal fevers,..... 369

SECTION 145.

Local derangements of the uterine system,..... 374

SECTION 146.

Abdominal affections,..... 375

SECTION 147.

Cerebral affections,..... 377

SECTION 148.

External affections,..... 378

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 149.

General phenomena of lactation,..... 380

SECTION 150.

Hygienic attentions during lactation,..... 382

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SECTION 151.

Medical attentions during nursing, ... 384

SECTION 152.

Weaning, ... 389

SECTION 153.

Milk-affections, ... 390

ARTICLE X.

ATTENTIONS TO NEW-BORN INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT THE BREAST, ... 391

SECTION 154.

General observations, ... 391

SECTION 155.

First attentions to the infant, ... 392

SECTION 156.

Diseases of new-born children, ... 394

SECTION 157.

Diseases of infants at the breast, ... 398

SECTION 158.

Ailments during dentition, ... 404

SECTION 159.

Chronic derangements of little children, ... 408

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HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

OF

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

FIRST SECTION.

FUNCTIONAL LESIONS AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE UTERINE SYSTEM.

Section 1.

We have divided this work in three sections: the first contains *functional and nervous derangements peculiar to females;* the second, *organic lesions* of the uterus and the other sexual organs: the third, affections of females from the period of conception, to the end of the nursing period. (1) In this first section, we intend to treat successively; 1st, of dysmenorrhœa or retarded and painful menstruation; 2d, of menstrual colic; 3d, of the various menstrual irregularities; 4th, of amenorrhœa or menstrual suppression; 5th, of anæmia of young girls at the age of pubescence; 6th, of the derangements peculiar to the climacteric period; 7th, of irregularities of the menstrual blood; 8th, of metrorrhagia; 9th, of leucorrhœa; 10th, of hysteralgia; 11th, of nymphomania; 12th, of chlorosis.

(1) For the study and the treatment of the diseases of children, we refer our readers to F. Hartmann's treatise, entitled, "Homœopathic Treatment of the Diseases of Children," translated by Charles J. Hempel, M. D., for sale by W. Radde, 322 Broadway, New York, and Rademacher & Sheek, 229 Arch street, Philadelphia.

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Having treated of hysteria elsewhere in a detailed manner, we shall content ourselves with referring the reader to that work. (1)

ARTICLE I.

DYSMENORRHŒA IN GENERAL.

Section 2.

General Characteristics.—By dysmenorrhœa, we not only understand *painful menstruation* accompanied by more or less extensive derangements of the nervous system, but also any abnormal secretion of blood, both as regards quantity and quality. Dysmenorrhœa being distinguished from amenorrhœa and menorrhagia only by a greater or less degree of intensity, it will be readily perceived that all that can be said of the causes, the essential and accessory symptoms, the characteristic signs and the treatment as amenorrhœa and menorrhagia, likewise applies to a certain extent to the various forms of dysmenorrhœa. This is the reason why we will give here all the details applicable to all possible menstrual disorders; this will permit us to use more brevity in describing the other forms, and simply to add that which is peculiar to each variety. We may distinguish dysmenorrhœa into three distinct forms, namely: 1st, *excessive or profuse menstruation*, known by the term *menorrhagia;* 2d, *scanty menstruation*, known under the name of *menoschesia;* 3d, *painful menstruation*, or dysmenorrhœa, properly speaking. It is, however, of very rare occurrence in practice, to find the various forms of dysmenorrhœa as perfectly distinct as they are here drawn on paper; difficult menstruation is almost always an accompaniment of menorrhagia and menoschesia; and, on the other hand, when the catamenia are painful, they are generally either too profuse or insufficient. Moreover, inasmuch as *menorrhagia* has almost always the same symptoms and

(1) Homœopathic Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases; translated by Charles J. Hempel, M. D., and for sale by W. Radde, 322 Broadway, New York, and Rademacher & Sheek, 239 Arch street, Philadelphia.

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results from the same causes as *metrorrhagia;* and inasmuch as *menoschesia* is, in these respects, nearly related to *amenorrhœa*, we prefer arraying the remarks we may have to offer concerning these irregularities, under the heads of *metrorrhagia* and *amenorrhœa*, and we shall confine ourselves here to *dysmenorrhœa*, properly speaking, whether characterised by a too profuse or too scanty discharge of the menstrual fluid. In most cases the menstrual secretion is difficult, and painful menstruation is too scanty; sometimes the blood is discharged only in drops, in small quantity, and with remarkable slowness; but even if the quantity is sufficient, the flow is always preceded by more or less acute pains, especially by nervous colic, which is known by the name of menstrual colic. These colics are often accompanied by various nervous and other accessory symptoms, such as lassitude in the extremities, shiverings, pains in the lumbar regions, headache, vertigo, nose-bleed, oppression, labored breathing, cough, hæmoptysis, gastralgia, nausea, vomiting, weeping, hysteria, chlorosis. If the discharge of blood is too scanty, the head feels heavy; the face is alternately red and pale; there is rising of heat to the face; violent but transitory palpitation of the heart; quick, full and vibratory pulse; vicarious hæmorrhages from the nose, bladder, bronchial tubes, or from ulcers and other cutaneous lesions; sense of weight at the epigastric region; uterine colicky pains; labor-pains in the small of the back, and sub-acute irritation of the uterus. If the blood flows too profusely, the nervous and accessory symptoms which exist previous to the appearance of the menses, generally cease in proportion as the menstrual discharge increases; in such cases, the flow may continue pretty profusely for several days without causing a loss of strength or the least appearance of illness in the looks of the patient.

Section 3.

Causes, course and *diagnostic signs.*—Among the predisposing causes of dysmenorrhœa, authors generally mention onanism, venereal infection, amorous excesses, or else the

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contrary of these, strict abstemiousness; but in many cases it is undoubtedly induced by a nervous constitution, an impoverished state of the blood, a sickly condition of the system, or general debility resulting from some former sickness. Sometimes it sets in in consequence of some sudden emotion, fright, fear, chagrin, wrath, &c.; other causes are, an improper mode of life, deficient exercise, insalubrity of the air, and the like. As regards the *proximate cause*, it is almost always difficult to determine it; in some cases the irregularity has been attributed to chronic inflammations of the uterus, or to scirrhous and tuberculous degenerations of this organ; but in most cases, there is nothing unusual in the patient's constitution to which the disease could positively be traced. As regards the course and termination of this disease, scanty dysmenorrhœa generally ends in complete suppression of the menses, with all the consequences incidental to such a condition; profuse dysmenorrhœa frequently degenerates in metrorrhagia; and if the menses are succeeded by leucorrhœa, they frequently change to this latter secretion entirely. In difficult menstruation, if the tension and swelling of the uterus are of long duration, chronic inflammation or schirrus of the uterus may supervene. In some cases scanty menses are accompanied by vicarious discharges of blood, such as nose-bleed, bloody expectorations from the chest, vomiting of blood, piles, hæmaturia, hæmorrhage from the eyes and mouth, discharge of blood from sores, ulcers, or bloody sweat; also, in particular localities only. As regards the *diagnostic signs*, scanty dysmenorrhœa might sometimes be confounded with superficial metritis, which affection sometimes accompanies dysmenorrhœa, either as the cause or effect of the disease; but all doubt as to the precise character of the disease is easily removed by a knowledge of the origin and causes of the existing symptoms. The uterine cramps which precede miscarriage, are sometimes confounded with difficult menstruation; but the discharge of the water which would soon supervene in a case of miscarriage, would indicate the precise nature of the flow. Hæmor-

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rhoidal colic can scarcely be mistaken for menstrual colic, since the former affection is never accompanied by the nervous symptoms that are always present in the latter; the absence of all morbid signs in the uterine region would of course preclude the possibility of establishing a wrong diagnosis.

Section 4.

Treatment; what is to be done during the flow.—Nothing is more difficult than the treatment of menstrual disorders, unless the patient is willing to assist the physician by observing a careful diet and avoiding every thing that might tend to keep up the irregularity. Frequent walking, muscular exercise, all sorts of amusements, absence of all violent and especially unpleasant emotions, such as chagrin, vexations, etc., are indispensable requisites to a restoration of the menstrual functions to their normal standard. As regards therapeutic means, we have a sufficient number in homœopathy, each of which, if used in season, may be able to effect a perfect cure. We have to observe, however, that in habitual dysmenorrhœa, which generally results from constitutional causes, the accidental treatment has to be distinguished from the constitutional. The former aims at quieting for the time time being the distressing symptoms inherent in difficult menstruation; whereas the latter, or the radical treatment, endeavors to prevent the return of these symptoms, and to restore the regularity of the menstrual discharges. In this paragraph we will first point out the principal means of the immediate or accidental treatment, and in the subsequent paragraphs, we will furnish a complete list of the remedies that have a tendency to regulate the menstrual secretions; at the close of the article we will furnish an expose of the leading symptoms by which the respective remedies are indicated. The most useful medicines which may have to be used for accidents that may occur during the menstrual flow, are, in general, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *Chamomilla*,

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Cocculus, *Coffea*, *Graphites*, *Ignatia*, *Nux vomica*; among these remedies the most efficacious are,

a. For MENSTRUAL COLIC: *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, *Coffea*, *Nux vomica*, *Veratrum*. (Compare Sections 11—14.)

b. For UTERINE CRAMPS: 1. *Coffea*, *Pulsatila*, *Secale*. 2. *Cocculus*, *Cuprum*, *Ignatia*. 3. *Chamomilla*, *Veratrum*.

c. For TOO EARLY MENSES: 1. *Calcarea*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Nux vomica*. 2. *Ignatia*, *Platina*. (Compare Section 16.)

d. For LATE MENSES: 1. *Cuprum*, *Kali*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*. 2. *Lachesis*, *Phosphorus*. (Compare Section 19.)

e. TOO LONG: 1. *Cuprum*, *Nux vomica*, *Platina*. 2. *China*, *Ignatia*. 3. *Aconite*, *Sulphur*. (Compare Section 18.)

f. TOO PROFUSE: 1. *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Nux vomica*. 2. *Chamomilla*, *Ignatia*, *Sulphur*. (Compare Section 17.)

g. TOO SCANTY: 1. *Kali*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*. 2. *Cocculus*, *Lachesia*. 3. *Aconite*, *Cuprum*, 4. *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Nux vomica*, *Veratrum*. (Compare Section 20.)

h. TOO SHORT: 1. *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*. 2. *Phosphorus*. 3. *Lachesis*. 4. *Platina*. 5. *Bryonia*, *Kali*, *Nux vomica*. (Compare Section 21.)

For the details concerning the selection of these remedies, we refer the reader to the following paragraphs:

SECTION 5.

Radical treatment; principal remedies.—After having indicated, in the preceding paragraph, the principal remedies for most important symptoms which sometimes supervene in the course of an irregular menstrual flow, we will now furnish a list of all the remedies which correspond to menstrual irregularities, and likewise give all possible indications for their rational use, both in the treatment of the accidental symptoms as well as the germs of the disease. The principal remedies for menstrual irregularities in general are: 1. *Calcarea*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Kreosotum*, *Lachesis*. *Lycopodium*,

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Magnesia carb., *Natrum mur.*, *Nux vom.*, *Phosphorus*, *Platina*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*. The following remedies will be found particularly efficacious:

CALCAREA, for the following symptoms: *Premature menses*, three or four days too soon, or *too copious*. *Previous to the catamenia:* lascivious dreams, headache, swelling and sensitiveness of the breasts, leucorrhœa, nervous prostration, and tendency to start; nocturnal shivering, and pains in the bowels. *During the catamenia:* rush of blood to the head, with heat in the head; pressure at the vertex; nocturnal agglutination of the lids, with lachrymation in the day-time, heaviness of the head, and dizziness; tearing and boring headache, worse during a change in the weather, and after a sudden and keen emotion; excoriation; pain in the throat and at the uvula, when swallowing; *toothache*, boring in the decayed teeth; inclination to vomit, and ineffectual desire to go to stool; vomiting and nausea; crampy pains in the small of the back, with griping pains; asthmatic oppression; drawing, with pressure and shooting pains in the abdomen, with restlessness even unto fainting; contractive pinching in the abdomen when the secretion of blood is interrupted; involuntary discharge of urine during emotion. *After the catamenia:* drawing and shooting in the teeth, day and night, worse by inclining the head to the right or left, and preventing sleep. *Mucous leucorrhœa, resembling milk*, also with itching of the parts; itching of the parts, with shootings, heat, excoriation, pain, and smarting; inflammation, redness and swelling of the vulva; eruption on the parts; dampness and smarting between the parts and the thighs; pressure in the vulva; shooting in the os tincæ; sensation of pleasure in the parts. *Symptoms of chlorosis.*—*Polypi in the uterus.*

GRAPHITES.—The menses return tardily, and are too scanty, do not last long enough, with discharge of a thick and black blood; uterine cramps, cutting pains, pressive headache, nausea, pains in the chest, bronchial or nasal catarrh; great weakness, rheumatic pains in the extremities, œdematous

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swelling of the feet and legs, *herpetic eruptions*, toothache, with rheumatic pain in the cheek, heaviness in the abdomen, dulness of the head, heaviness in the arms and legs, pains in the sides, pressure and heat in the bowels, fatiguing cough. *Previous to the menses:* itching in the parts; cutting pains at the commencement of the menses. *During the menses: violent headache*, especially in the evening, with eructations and nausea; nausea in the morning, with weakness and trembling in the day-time; pain in the epigastrium, as if everything would be torn; bearing-down pains in the abdomen, with pain in the back and sides, eructations, pricking pain in the teeth, and soreness of the parts and between the thighs; hoarseness, coryza, with fever; dry cough, with profuse perspiration; swelling of the feet and catarrhal affection of the cheek; painfulness of the varices; obscuration of sight, with deadness of the hands and formication in the anus and lips: pains in the extremities; discharge of blood from the anus; cramps in the abdomen; colic; pains in the chest; weakness; the ulcers get worse. *After the menses:* shiverings, cutting, griping pains, diarrhœa; *leucorrhœa*, especially before or after the menses, resembling water or white mucus, with weakness in the back and loins, or with tension of the bowels; leucorrhœa, day and night: *bearing-down on the parts*, especially when standing; smarting in the vagina; prickings and vesicles at the labia; itching at the vulva, especially before the menses, with pimples; *soreness of the parts and between the thighs*, with pimples, blotches, and ulcers; swelling and hardness of one of the ovaries.

KALI CARBONICUM.—The menses are either *too scanty* and *too late*, or else *too copious*, *too early*, and *last too long*, with weariness, desire to sleep, colic, and toothache; the menstrual blood is acrid, fetid, and excoriating. *Before the menses:* in the morning, on waking, pleasurable sensation, as during an embrace; a good deal of heat, with frequent thirst, and restless sleep; frequent shivering, with trembling of the limbs, crampy sensation in the abdomen, sour eructa-

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tions, rheumatic swelling of the cheek, with prickings, and swelling of the gums. *During the menses:* headache in the morning, with heaviness of the head; nausea after eating, with sense of fulness and vomiting; colic, with foul taste in the mouth; rumbling, lassitude, and drowsiness; wind in the bowels, with foul taste in the mouth, and bitter, bilious eructations; griping colic, with pressure on the parts, as if everything would be pressed out; constipation; painful sensation of weight in the loins; *nasal catarrh*, with colic, toothache, pains in the back, stitches in the ears, restless sleep, and anxious dreams; violent startings in the whole body; dozing at night, with anxious reveries, and dizziness on waking. *After the menses:* nocturnal gastralgia, with sense of coldness in the back and stomach; yellowish, mucous leucorrhœa, with itching and smarting at the parts; erythematous soreness, itching and titillation of the parts, with smarting and gnawing pimples; tearing on the parts extending up to the chest; pricking in the labia majora; stitches through the vulva; pricking or excoriation; pain in the vagina during an embrace; aversion to an embrace, or excessive sexual irritation.

KREASOTUM.—The menses are *too early*, *too copious*, and *last too long*, with discharge of dark-colored and coagulated blood, or with violent colic, and discharge of clear and watery blood. *Before the menses:* hard bearing; regurgitation of a whitish and tasteless froth, or watery vomiting; considerable distention of the abdomen; colic, with cramp, pains at the navel; followed by whitish leucorrhœa; restless and nervous excitement. *During the menses:* buzzing in the head, with pressure from within outwards, worse by stooping; hard hearing; flatulence that smells like rotten eggs; retention of stool and wind, with discharge of coagulated blood after the discharge of flatulence; frequent shivering; stitch in the side of the chest, with cutting pains above the navel; profuse sweat on the back and chest; report in the abdomen, followed by diarrhœa. *After the menses:* violent abdominal cramps, especially in the groin; pressure on the

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parts, as if the menses would reappear; contractive pains in the vagina, followed by leucorrhœa; discharge of a fetid, acrid, bloody serum, with gnawing, tickling and itching of the parts; frequent and violent distress after too copious and long-lasting catamenia; whitish or acrid leucorrhœa, with itching and gnawing at the parts; serous leucorrhœa, having a foul smell; discharge of bloody mucus from the vagina; leucorrhœa, with debility; cramp-pains in the external parts; stitches passing from the abdomen through the vagina, like electric shocks; frequent itching in the vagina, with smarting, heat, excoriating pain on urinating, *swelling, heat and hardness of the labia;* frequent prolapsus of the womb; ulcerative pain at the neck of the uterus, during an embrace; and indurations at the neck; sexual desire more active in the matin; burning in the parts, during an embrace; after an embrace, the menses appear, with profuse discharge of a dark blood, and followed by a grayish leucorrhœa, with swelling, burning pain, and gnawing itching of the parts.

LACHESIS.—The menses are *too scanty, too short and late,* with hæmorrhoidal pains, nose-bleed, bloody stool, constipation, with burning pain and pressure in the bowels, toothache, leucorrhœa, and many other sufferings, *especially at the critical age,* or after the fruitless exhibition of *Sepia. Before the menses:* headache with vertigo, nose-bleed; gastralgia with pressure, spasms in the chest and eructations; nervous distress; leucorrhœa; urine with mucous sediment; colic with sense of malaise. *During the menses:* Tearing in the abdomen; beating in the head; violent pains at times in the loins, at others in the bowels, or lameness in the hips; pushing pain from the loins to the private parts; violent cramps in the bowels, as if cut with knives; viscous and acrid blood. *Leucorrhœa,* especially previous to the menses, profuse, smarting, mucous, staining the linen greenish and stiffening it, with scanty and short menses. Pain in the parts as if swollen, with inability to bear contact, and obliging her to keep her thighs apart: cramps that seem to extend up to the chest; *swelling of the parts and cramps in the uterus,* with

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sexual excitement, thrill, tickling from the thighs to the genital organs, and circular contraction from the uterus to the right side of the abdomen and chest, with heat, uneasiness, tickling under the skin from the anus to the sides and between the shoulder-blades. Is often indispensable in dysmenorrhœa *at the critical period*, especially when *Belladonna* or *Sepia* have proved inefficient.

LYCOPODIUM.—The menses are too short or too late, or else too profuse and too early, reappearing every six or eight days; the menses become suppressed by the least fright. *Before the menses:* distention of the abdomen; heaviness in the limbs; cold feet; *shivering*, sometimes violent and long-lasting, with general malaise; fever after midnight, with restlessness and shivering followed by heat in the face; *great sadness, melancholy*, peevish and timorous mood; weeping and nonsense, as if she would lose her reason; dilatation of the pupils. *During the menses:* violent itching in the vulva, not allowing her any rest, with swelling of the parts; contractive pain in the temples, as if the forehead would fly in pieces; dull headache; acidity in the mouth, with coated tongue; nausea; pain in the sides, in the morning on rising, hindering motion; swelling of the feet; lassitude; fainting turn at church, while standing, with loss of sight and hearing, heat in the head, pale face, has to sit down, dizziness followed by tightness of the head. *After the menses:* stitches in the head. *Leucorrhœa*, coming off by fits and starts, milky or serous (at full-moon); the leucorrhœa is preceded by cutting colic in the hypogastrium. Pricking in the parts; violent burning in the vagina during and after an embrace; *bearing-down in the groin as if the menses would appear; obstinate dryness of the vagina;* itching, burning and gnawing at the vulva; pressure from within outwards, above the pubis, when stooping; stitches in the labia when lying down; wind passes out of the vagina.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.—The menses are *too early*, with toothache, pain in the sides, or bearing-down pain in the groin; the blood is profuse, thick and black; *profuse* and

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long catamenia, with colic; retarded catamenia, with coagula and preceded by sore throat; the menstrual discharge is more copious at night than in the day-time; the discharge is more copious when walking or standing. The menstrual blood is dark, black, thick, sticky. *Before the menses:* canine hunger and stomachache; nausea and frequent eructations; *pain in the side*, with laming and aching pains, bearing-down and contraction; colic with pressure on the parts. *At the commencement of the menses:* coryza with stoppage of the nose. *During the menses:* diarrhœic stools, with trembling of the limbs; peevish mood; *headache with heaviness of the head* and a good deal of heat; bruised pain at the vertex; tearing in the head and nape of the neck; pulling in the forehead as far as the occiput, with heaviness of the head; agglutination of the eyelids, in the morning; the eyes are dull, dry and burning; burning rhagades at the lobe of the ear; pale face; insipid taste in the mouth, with anorexia; ptyalism; nausea and desire to vomit; violent colic; cutting pain at the navel, eased by emitting wind; violent pressure in the hypogastrium, interrupting sleep, night and morning; frequent sneezing; *drawing pain* in the sides, eased by stooping and worse when stretching one's-self; luxation pain in the right shoulder; pain in the knees, when walking, as if broken; painful sensitiveness of the feet, even in bed; itching at the neck and shoulders; *lassitude*, sometimes with sweat or drowsiness; frequent waking in the night; chilliness and shivering; shivering at night, on waking or when uncovering one's-self. *After the menses:* pain in the sides as if broken, towards evening; leucorrhœa. Watery, acrid, or else slimy and whitish leucorrhœa, with pinching round the navel or preceded by crampy-colic. Frequent itching at the parts.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—1. The menses are *too scanty, late and short*, with tightness of the head and determination of blood to the head, or pain in the bowels as if raw; *tendency of the menses to become suppressed*, especially in young girls at the age of pubescence; 2, the menses are *too early*, with

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scanty discharge and headache when coughing, sneezing or stooping as if the forehead would split; this remedy seems especially to agree when the menses are too early, with scanty or profuse discharge; 3, *the menses are more copious*, the blood being black and flowing day and night, sometimes with shivering and frequent yawning; 4, the menses last *too long*. *Before the menses:* attacks of anxiety, *melancholy* irascible mood; headache; qualmishness, with sweetish taste rising to the throat, and bloody saliva. *During the menses:* sadness, anxiety and fainting, with cold cheeks and internal heat; headache; heat in the face, in the evening; lancinating and tearing toothache in the open air; heaviness in the abdomen; crampy colic in the hypogastrium; burning and cutting in the groin, when urinating and during a meal, in a sitting posture; hard stool; violent fever at night, with burning thirst and complete loss of sleep. *After the menses:* tightness and heaviness of the head as from rush of blood; aversion to sexual intercourse, with dryness and soreness of the vagina during an embrace. Profuse, thick, whitish and transparent leucorrhœa, or else acrid, itching, smarting, greenish, with contraction in the abdomen or pressure on the parts, yellowish face, mucous diarrhœa with headache and colic. Bearing-down pressure towards the parts, as if prolapses would come on; *itching at the vulva;* pimples at the pubes; falling off of the hair. Aversion to sexual intercourse; after it, irritable and irascible mood.

Nux Vomica.—The menses are *too early* and last *too long*, preceded by drawing pain in the posterior cervical muscles. *During the menses*, nausea with fainting, especially in the morning; lassitude, with goose-flesh and rheumatic pains in extremities; debility, after every stool, also in the afternoon; with headache and chattering of teeth, followed by internal heat and dryness of the lips; *restlessness*, *irritable* and *quarrelsome mood;* congestion with vertigo and pressive headache; headache as if the eyes would start out of their sockets, with weakness and fever; headache, as if the brain were ulcerated, worse when lying; formication in the fauces, in the evening.

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in bed; nausea with shivering and lassitude; pressure in the side of the abdomen, from within, outwards; distention of the abdomen, as if it would burst; *crampy colic*, with shivering, lassitude and nausea; *uterine cramps*, with pressure in the hypogastrium, as far as the thighs; *constipation*, with ineffectual urging to stool; frequent and ineffectual urging to urinate; *pain in the sides as if lamed and bruised;* hæmorrhoidal pains; tearing and rheumatic pains in the arms and thighs. Fetid leucorrhœa, tinging the linen yellow. Frequent, digging, contractive and clawing uterine cramps, with more copious discharge of coagula; pressure with pushing towards the parts, especially in the morning in bed, or during a walk in the open air, with contraction in the hypogastrium; *congestion of blood towards the uterus;* irritation of the uterus, with heaviness, burning heat, stitches and pressure; *prolapsus of the womb;* hardness and swelling of the os tincæ; *swelling of the vagina*, like prolapsus, with burning and inability to bear contact; burning in the parts, with sexual exaltation; itching and gnawing eruption at the vulva.

PHOSPHORUS.—1. The menses are *too early*, *too copious* and *last too long*, with colic and pain in the sides; discharge of blood between the menstrual periods. 2. The menses are *too scanty*, preceded by leucorrhœa, or accompanied by colic, with cutting pains, as if caused by knives, weeping mood and vomiting of bile mixed with mucus and food. 3. The menses are *retarded*, but in this case *too copious*, with debility, rings around the eyes, loss of flesh and anxiety. Leucorrhœa in the place of the menses. *Before the menses:* bleeding of the ulcers; *leucorrhœa*, with weeping mood and frequent desire to urinate; catarrhal affection of the cheek and *swelling of the gums*. *During the menses:* lameness of the limbs; weakness and weariness, with pain in the back, palpitation, anxiety, pain in the stomach and violent nausea, obliging her to lie down; pricking, itching over the whole body; frequent shiverings, with coldness of the hands and feet; *fever in the afternoon*, with chattering of the teeth, followed by heat and headache; tightness of the head, with

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prostration and drowsiness; *lancinating headache* in the forehead, with desire to remain in bed; vertigo, when walking; violent toothache, commencing during a meal; violent nausea, obliging her to lie down; nausea when raising herself in bed, with sour vomiting, oppression, cold sweat on the forehead and vertigo when walking; contractive gastralgia and pinching in the stomach; *violent colic; pains as if cut with knives*, with pain in the back and vomiting; *fermentation in the abdomen;* violent pains in the back, as if lamed and bruised, with jerking in the body, anxiety, pains in the stomach, great weakness and nausea; *blood spitting, palpitation of the heart;* crampy contraction of the limbs. *After the menses:* weakness, with rings around the eyes, and anxiety; swelling of the gums or cheek. Milky, mucous or *acrid, smarting, corrosive* and *blistering leucorrhœa;* reddish leucorrhœa. *Stitches through the pelvis*, from the vagina to the uterus; tearing pain in the parts, as if caused by an ulcer; stinging and burning blotches at the border of the labia. *Aversion to sexual intercourse.*

PLATINA.—The menses are *too early, too copious* and last *too long*, with discharge of a black and viscous blood, and preceded or followed by leucorrhœa. *Before the menses:* labor pains; cramps at the commencement of the menses. *During the menses:* paroxysms of anxiety, with restlessness and tears; sleeplessness at night; suspicious moods, headache, frequent attacks of vertigo; *cramp colic*, with pressure above the vulva; sensitiveness of the parts, with pressure downwards; pressure in the hypogastrium, with ill-humor; *colic;* pulling in the groin; *constipation* or hard stool; frequent urging to urinate; short breath. *After the menses:* weakness or leucorrhœa. Albuminous *leucorrhœa*, coming off sometimes after urinating, and at other times after rising from a chair. *Pains in the abdomen as if the menses would come on*, with pulling in the groin and hypogastrium, or with cutting pains and pulling in the head; *pressure on the parts*, through the groin, towards the sacrum, with urging to stool; *congestion of blood to the uterus;* painful sensitiveness and

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pressure at the pubes and in the parts, with internal chilliness and shiverings; in the evening, in bed, the painful pressure downwards ceases, but comes on again as soon as she gets up in the morning. *Hardness of the womb;* cramps and stitches in the hardened part of the womb. *Excessive sexual desire, like nymphomania; voluptuous titillation in the genitals* and lower abdomen, with anxious oppression, palpitation of the heart; pressure in the parts, general weariness and stitches in the forepart of the head. *Polypi of the uterus.*

PULSATILLA.—*Retarded menses*, especially among young girls at the age of pubescence, or among women at the critical period, with *cramp-colic, chilliness, desire to vomit*, and other distresses; the menses *flow only in the day-time;* the menstrual blood is *thick, viscous, black and coagulated*, or else pale and watery. *Before the menses*, goose flesh, with pale face, yawning and stretching; weeping mood, sadness, *melancholy* or anxiety; *vertigo*, with eructation; megrim; mucus on the stomach; *nausea* and desire to vomit; *sour or mucous vomiting;* gastralgia; *pains in the liver; spasmodic colic; pains in the bowels, with vomiting;* heaviness in the abdomen like a stone; pressure on the rectum as if she had to go to stool; frequent urging to urinate, or to go to stool; *leucorrhœa; pain in the sides. During the menses: shivering, with pale face;* nervousness; headache on one side; obscuration of sight, worse in a warm room; *gastralgia;* nocturnal nausea, with mucus on the stomach; cramp-colic, with heat; pressure in the abdomen and loins as from a stone, with ineffectual urging to stool, and tendency of the limbs to go to sleep, when sitting; stitches in the chest when breathing; stitch in the side when moving the arm or drawing breath, also when laughing, almost laming the arm; pain in the side, removed by drawing breath. *Milky, thick, mucous and whitish*, or else *watery, burning, acrid leucorrhœa*, with swelling of the vulva; leucorrhœa before or after the menses, with colic. *Tractive tension* in the hypogastrium, like labor-pains; contractive pains in the left side of the uterus, obliging

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her to bend double; pulling pressure in the lower part of the womb in the morning, with drowsiness; *uterine cramps* like labor-pains; incisive pains at the os tincæ; irritation on the chest: burning stitches in the vagina and labia.

SEPIA.—The menses are *too early* and *too copious*, with stiffness of the limbs, leucorrhœa, cramp-colic and pressure above the parts, headache, toothache and melancholy. Menstrual irregularities at the critical age. *Before the menses:* goose flesh all over, the whole day; violent colic, with fainting; pressure in the abdomen, followed by soreness at the perinæum and swelling of the vulva; sensation as if the vulva were dilated; burning at the vulva; smarting leucorrhœa, with soreness of the vulva. *During the menses:* prostration in the morning; *lameness and soreness* in the extremities; has to lie down in consequence of great uneasiness in the body, with pulling in the limbs and abdomen, borborygmis, palpitation of the heart, and embarrassed perspiration; great weakness in the evening, with obscuration of sight; sleeplessness at night, on account of a tearing pain in the back, with shivering and heat, thirst and painful contraction in the chest; *melancholy mood* in the morning; violent frontal headache, with discharge of hard and fetid mucus from the nose; nose-bleed, for three days; toothache, with throbbing in the gums; pulling in the teeth, as far as the cheek which swells; *crampy colic*, with pressure downwards; tearing in the tibia. *Acrid*, *corrosive*, *yellowish*, *watery* and *milky* leucorrhœa, or else reddish-green, fetid, bloody or purulent, with stitches in the uterus, itching in the vagina or vulva, distention and weight of the abdomen; a good deal of pain when walking, pulling in the hypogastrium, or burning and soreness between the thighs. Pains or painful rigidity in the region of the uterus; *pressure downwards*, as if every thing would issue through the vulva, with oppression, cutting colic and jelly-like leucorrhœa; *prolapsus of the vagina or uterus;* hardness of the neck of the uterus; heat in the parts and on the outside; swelling and humid itching and eruption at the labia minora; *redness and excoriation* of the parts and

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between the thighs; itching of the parts and in the vagina; stitches in the vagina as far as the navel; contractive pain in the vagina.—*Tendency to miscarriage.*

SULPHUR.—Retarded menses, with a good deal of distress, oppression, constipation and distention of the abdomen; *premature menses*, either too profuse or too scanty, with colic and pains in the sides; menses too profuse, the blood smelling sour, it is thick, black, acrid and excoriates the parts; the menses last too long: the *menstrual blood is too pale. Before the menses:* restlessness and uneasiness; headache; stinging toothache in a bad tooth in the morning; pyrosis; cramp under the left hypochondrium; itching at the vulva; leucorrhœa; cough in the evening, in bed, obliging her to leave her bed, after which the cough ceases; fulness on the chest, obliging her to draw a long breath. *During the menses: epileptiform convulsions*, with violent pains in the lower part of the bowels, shiverings, coldness of the forehead and hands, and distortion of the mouth; drowsiness in the day-time; rush of blood to the head; frontal headache; nose-bleed; pressure at the pit of the stomach; violent cramp-colic in the hypogastrium, with cutting pains, pinching, contraction, shivering in the whole body, and pain in the sides; pain in the epigastrium as if all the bowels were drawn up by strings in a ball, so that she is neither able to walk nor to lie down; *violent pains* in the loins and bowels, eased by exercise and by a more profuse discharge of menstrual blood. *After the menses:* itching at the nose for several days; leucorrhœa, nose-bleed. *Acrid, smarting, excoriating leucorrhœa*, or burning and watery, yellowish or slimy, with cutting or pinching pains in the bowels. Feeling of weakness in the parts; pressure on the parts; congestion of blood to the uterus; itching at the vulva and in the vagina, with or without pimples; painless vesicles at the vulva; *burning* at the vulva and in the vagina, not permitting her to remain seated; inflammation of one of the labia, with burning when urinating; excoriated spots at the vulva and perinæum; violent itching of the clitoris; sense of soreness in the vagina during an embrace.—*Tendency to miscarriage.*

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Section 6.

Remedies of the Second Class.—Beside the above-mentioned remedies, the following will likewise be found more or less indicated by the symptoms: *Alumina*, *Ammonium*, *Belladonna*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Causticum*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Coculus*, *Conium*, *Iodium*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Mercurius*, *Natrum*, *Nitri acidum*, *Sabina*, *Silicia*, *Sulphuris acidum*, *Zincum*, more particularly:

Alumina, for the following symptoms: The menses are *too scanty* and *too pale*, or else too soon and too short; retarded menses also too short, only a discharge of a little colored water; the menses are too early and too profuse, preceded by colic. *Before the menses:* restless sleep, full of dreams, waking with a headache, heat in the face, excitement in the circulation, palpitation of the heart; colic at stool, with pinching, pressure and labor-pains; profuse leucorrhœa, with trembling, weariness and sensation as if the bowels would fall through the vulva. *During the menses:* headache when the discharge stops; fluent coryza, with pain at the forehead and nose; distension of the abdomen, with profuse discharge; colic with lassitude; diarrhœa with colic; frequent urination, with acrid and excoriating urine; leucorrhœa. *After the menses:* prostration of body and mind, with lowness of spirits, and weariness after working or walking ever so little; leucorrhœa. *Leucorrhœa, acrid, profuse*, like flesh-water, or *transparent mucus*, stiffening the linen, or *yellowish*, with itching at the vulva, burning and soreness. Stitch at the vulva, up to the chest; throbbing in the left side of the vagina as if there were an abscess.

Ammonium.—The menses are *too early;* or too feeble and short; *profuse menses*, especially at night, when sitting or riding in a carriage, with loss of appetite, colic; retarded menses. The menstrual blood is black, coagulated, with cramp-colic, hard and difficult stool; acrid blood, with burning and soreness of the parts; pale blood. *Before the menses:* pale face, colic and pain in the sides. *During the menses:*

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prostration of the body, especially the thighs, with yawning, pain in the sides, toothache and chilliness; pale face; *tooth-ache;* violent coryza; *violent colic*, with pressure, tension and crackling between the shoulder blades; tearing in the abdomen; pressure downwards, with cutting colic, tearing in the back and parts, and desire to remain in bed. Watery discharge from the vagina. *Acrid*, profuse, corrosive leucorrhœa, or else watery and burning. *Swelling, itching and burning of the vulva;* soreness of the parts and anus, with much pain when urinating,

BELLADONNA.—The menses are *too profuse*, too early, or else retarded, and *too pale*. Discharge of blood between the menses. The menstrual blood is fetid, bright-red, coagulated. *Before the menses:* weariness, blur before the eyes, anorexia and colic. *During the menses:* tearing pains in the limbs, at times in the back, at others in the arms; *rush of blood to the head*, with throbbing pain, heat in the head, red and puffed face, especially among full-blooded young females; anguish about the heart, violent thirst; colic, with pressure, as if everything would pass through the vulva, with weight in the bowels, like a stone; *pains in the sides*, and cramp-pains in the back; nocturnal sweat on the chest, with frequent yawning, shiverings over the back, and colic; leucorrhœa, with colic: stitches in the inner privates; dryness of the vagina: prolapsus and hardness of the uterus.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.—The menses are *too soon* and *too copious*, or too feeble and pale; retarded menses, with acrid, corrosive, thick and strong-smelling blood. *Before the menses:* violent itching, tetter; itching eruption at the back of the neck and between the shoulder-blades; headache; drawing pain from the hypogastrium to the sides: colic from morning till evening; *leucorrhœa* and smarting at the vulva. *During the menses:* headache, with contraction of the eyes; toothache; vomiting; colic, especially when the blood ceases to flow, with pains in the back and lameness in all the bones; burning in the hands, and soles of the feet; whitish, mucous, thick, yellowish, or milky leucorrhœa, or greenish, profuse

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and excoriating; discharge of bloody mucus from the vagina; *itching at the vulva and anus;* heat and redness in the vulva; *burning*, *excoriation*, and *swelling of the parts;* aphthæ at the vulva; red, sore spots, resembling little ulcers, with itching and leucorrhœa.

CAUSTICUM.—Retarded menses; or else too early and profuse; the menses are *too feeble*, do not flow at night; the menstrual blood smells badly, and causes an itching of the parts. *Before the menses:* dark melancholy; pains in the sides and anxious dreams; drawing colic. *During the menses:* weariness and ill-humor; vertigo, especially when stooping; *yellow complexion;* colic, as if the bowels would be torn, with lameness in the loins, and discharge of coagulated blood; cutting pains, with tearing in the back and loins, especially during emotion; diarrhœa, with cutting pains; *pain in the back;* stitch under the left breast; *leucorrhœa* at night, or very profuse and smelling like the menses; leucorrhœa, preceded by cramp-pains, with much flatulence; burning in the parts; soreness of the parts and between the thighs; *aversion to an embrace.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Menses *too copious* and *early*, with *dark and coagulated blood*, and followed by distress; retarded menses, with anasarca, swelling of the bowels, labor-pains, and bloating of the pit of the stomach, with hard, aching pains in the præcordia. *Before the menses:* cramp pains, with pulling in the thighs; peevishness, with quarrelsome and capricious mood at the commencement of the menses. *During the menses:* fainting, with thirst, cold limbs, pale and hollow face; nausea, eructations, and desire to vomit, with yellowish tongue and bitter mouth; *crampy colic*, and *acute pains in the sides; labor-pains;* squeezing and pressing in the uterus; greenish or watery diarrhœa; tearing in the veins of the legs. *After the menses:* violent colic, with sensitiveness of the abdomen to contact, as if the parts within were ulcerated; *yellowish*, *smarting*, or watery and acrid leucorrhœa; *pressure on the parts*, like labor-pains, with frequent urging to urinate; burning, smarting in the vagina.

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China.—Menses *too profuse*, like metrorrhagia, with black coagula, uterine cramps, cutting colic, and frequent urging to urinate, fainting, and convulsions; retarded menses. *Before the menses:* painful pressure on the groin and anus, with leucorrhœa. *During the menses:* convulsions, with abdominal cramps, and spasm of the chest; rush of blood to the head, with throbbing of the carotids, puffed face, protruded and weeping eyes, twitching of the eyelids, and loss of consciousness; serous or *bloody* leucorrhœa, with discharge of a fetid or purulent substance, painful itching, and crampy contractions in the inner parts; *congestion of blood to the womb*, with sense of fulness and painful pressure on the parts, especially when walking.

Cocculus.—The menses are *too early*, with *crampy colic;* the menses are *too feeble*, only a few doses being discharged; *the blood is black and coagulated*, with leucorrhœa between the bloody discharges, or with fainting and pressive colic; instead of the menses, a serous leucorrhœa, mixed with blood and pus; *retarded menses, preceded by cramp-colic*, flatulence, paralytic weakness, spasms in the chest, convulsions, nausea, unto fainting. *During the menses: distention of the abdomen*, with contractive colic, and contractions in the rectum; hard pressure in the abdomen, as from acute stones, with pain, as from an internal sore, when touching the abdomen. *After the menses:* hæmorrhoidal distress; *uterine cramps* from the least menstrual irregularity.

Conium.—The menses are *too slow*, with drawing pains down to the sacrum, day and night; the menses are *too early, too feeble;* discharge of a brownish blood in the place of the menses. *Before the menses:* tired feeling in the limbs, restlessness, weeping mood, anxiety about every trifle; dry heat in the body, without thirst; anxious dreams; stitches in the hepatic region, especially at night, when lying and drawing breath; pains in the sides. *During the menses:* *crampy colic*, very painful; pressure on the parts, and pulling in the thighs; contractive pain in the hypogastrium, disappearing during a walk in the open air; *acrid, smarting, ex-*

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coriating leucorrhœa; thick or whitish, milky, preceded or accompanied by colic, or followed by lassitude or hoarseness, with loose cough; *itching at the vulva and in the vagina; pressure downwards* in the womb; stitches in the parts, especially in the labia and vagina; incisive pain between the labia when urinating; large pimple at the pubes, painful to contact; *uterine cramps*, with digging, pinching, smarting, distention, and stitches up to the left side of the chest.

IODIUM.—*Retarded menses*, with vertigo and beating of the heart; *profuse menses*, like flooding, especially at stool, accompanied by cutting colic, with pain in the sides and back. *Before the menses;* a good deal of distress; mounting of heat to the head, with palpitation of the heart, tension about the neck, which swells. *During the menses;* distress, weakness, pains in the sides. *After the menses;* beating of the heart; obstinate, excoriating leucorrhœa; cramp colic like labor-pain, violent pressure in the hypogastrium, towards the parts, hardness of the uterus.

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.—*Menses too copious* and *too soon*, with black coagula; retarded menses, with pains in the sides, pressure on the groin, and frequent yawning. *Before the menses:* leucorrhœa, nervous excitement. *During the menses:* weariness unto fainting, with lameness of the limbs and wakefulness in the evening, in bed; frequent yawning; pains in the sides and thighs; profuse leucorrhœa, watery or thick, especially after stool and urinating; *leucorrhœa*, preceded by cramp-colic. Discharge of blood previous to the menses. *Uterine cramps*, with pains extending to the thighs, and followed by leucorrhœa; schirrous indurations at the uterus.

MERCURIUS.—*Profuse menses*, with colic; suppressed menses; discharge of blood between the menses. *Before the menses:* dry heat, excited circulation and rush of blood to the head; itching of the labia. *During the menses:* anxiety which leaves one no rest; scorbutic affection, with red tongue or covered with red spots, burning, salt taste, teeth on edge and pale gums. Mild and whitish leucorrhœa, or else smarting, purulent, gnawing, or greenish, burning, with nightly

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itching in the parts; discharge of mucous and purulent flocks from the vagina. *Itching pimples* and *nodes at the labia;* swelling of the labia, with heat, hardness, shining redness, sensitiveness to the least contact, burning, throbbing and stinging; inflammatory swelling of the vagina, with redness and excoriation; falling of the vagina.

NATRUM CARBONICUM.—Menses too late, like serum, and scanty; menses too soon, profuse, and too long, like flooding. *Before the menses:* hardness, with stiffness of the nape of the neck; cutting pains in the hypogastrium. *During the menses:* tearing and stitches here and there; chattering of the teeth in the evening; tearing and throbbing headache; nausea and loathing, with prostration; painful distention of the abdomen, with diarrhœa, which affords ease; pains in the sides; lameness and tearing in the right hip. Putrid or thick yellowish leucorrhœa, especially when urinating or afterwards; leucorrhœa preceded by cutting pain; discharge of mucus from the vagina, after coit. Tearing in the parts; movements in the womb as from a fetus; malformation of the os tincæ; soreness of the parts, and between the thighs; pressure on the parts as if everything would fall out.

NITRI ACIDUM.—Menses *too profuse, too soon*, or too late, with colic and headache; suppressed menses. *Before the menses:* lameness of the limbs; colic; headache; cramp-colic in the hypogastrium and pains in the sides, at the commencement of the menses. *During the menses:* weakness, so that she is unable to breathe, and has to lie down; burning of the eyes; headache; swelling of the gums; pressure in the hepatic region; distention of the bowels; *cramp-colic*, as if the hypogastrium would burst, with eructation and constant desire to move about; pressure on the abdomen and pains in the sides; violent labor-pains, with pressure in the hypogastrium as far as the vagina; *pressure downwards* in the hypogastrium, with pains in the sides and pulling in the thighs and legs; contraction in the abdomen towards the parts; *palpitation*, with anguish, heat, and trembling of the limbs. *After the menses:* leucorrhœa. Profuse, mucous, flesh-colored,

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greenish, brownish, fetid or foul leucorrhœa. *Itching and soreness* at the vulva; irritation and inflammation of the labia; *stitches in the vagina;* dry burning at the parts; swelling of one side of the vagina and labia, with burning itching.

SABINA.—Menses *too profuse* and *too early*, with coagula or discharge of bright red blood, *violent colic*, labor-pains, scanty and red urine, dysuria and stranguria, opening of the mouth of the womb, discharge of a mucous liquid from the vagina; flow of blood during motion; menses last *too long*. Suppressed menses, in their stead leucorrhœa. *Milky*, yellowish, sanious, foul leucorrhœa, or like pitch, or flesh-colored, or with itching of the parts. Tendency to miscarriage. Excited sexual desire. Drawing pains in the lumbar vertebræ, like labor-pains; contractive uterine cramps; *heavy pressure* in the hypogastrium, as if the menses would appear; violent stitches deep in the vagina.

SILICEA.—The menses are *too soon*, or *too profuse*, or too scanty; strong smell of the menstrual blood. *Before the menses;* headache above the eyes; obstinate constipation; *diarrhœa;* icy coldness in the whole body at the commencement of the flow. *During the menses;* melancholy and anxiety in the præcordial region, with thoughts of suicide; everything *looks pale;* burning and soreness at the vulva, with eruption on the inside of the thighs; *colic;* nocturnal pulling between the shoulder-blades, she has to bend backwards. *After the menses;* bloody and mucous discharge from the vagina. Smarting, acrid, corrosive, or serous and milky leucorrhœa; leucorrhœa preceded by pinching at the navel. *Itching at the vulva;* labor-pains in the vagina, nausea during coit.

SULPHURIS ACIDUM.—Retarded menses, with colic and pains in the sides; menses *too copious*, *too early*, and *too long*. *Before the menses;* nightmare-like choking. *During the menses;* thirst, stitches in the abdomen and vagina. *After the menses; sexual excitement*, or aversion to intercourse. Transparent, milky, acrid and burning, or gnawing leucorr-

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hœa; bloody mucous from the vagina. Excessive sexual desire, with little enjoyment during coit; lascivious dreams, with emission; violent desire for an embrace on waking in the morning, as if in the clitoris.

ZINCUM.—Retarded menses; *profuse menses*, especially at night and when walking, with coagula. *Before the menses:* lassitude, especially in the hands and feet; chilliness; irascible and weeping mood; anxiety; headache in the evening, like a weight in the forehead, drawing the head back; opthalmia; sudden oppression in the stomach; *distention of the abdomen;* burning when urinating; itching and stinging of the parts, with sense of swelling; leucorrhœa; heaviness in the legs, and pulling about the knees. *After the menses:* discharge of bloody mucous from the vagina. *Mucous, thick* leucorrhœa, preceded by colic, yawning, or after stool. Sexual desire; desire for self-gratification; pressure on the parts and rectum; varices at the feet.

SECTION 7.

Remedies that are less frequently indicated.—If none of the abovementioned remedies should be indicated, we may sometimes find a suitable remedy among the following: 3. *Aconitum, Ambra, Ammonium muriaticum, Arsenicum, Baryta, Berberis, Borax, Bovista, Bryonia, Cantharis, Carbo animalis, Ferrum, Hepar, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Moschus, Nitrum, Petroleum, Rhus toxicodendron, Ruta, Sarsaparilla, Secale, Stannum, Staphysagria, Stramonium, Thuja, Veratrum.*

ACONITUM.—*Profuse menses*, especially among plethoric females, young girls, like flooding; *suppression* occasioned by fright, or retarded menses among lively girls of a sanguineous temperament and leading a sedentary life. *Furor* at the commencement of the menses. Profuse, yellowish and sticky leucorrhœa.

AGNUS.—Retarded menses, with drawing colic; leucorrhœa, sterility.

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AMBRA.—*Menses too early:* discharge of blood between the menses. *During the menses:* varices at the left leg, bluish and painful on pressure. Thick leucorrhœa at night, with stinging in the vagina, discharge of bluish and whitish mucus. Burning in the parts, with discharge of a few drops of blood after walking or hard stool; sore pain and *violent itching* of the parts; swelling and soreness of the labia.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.—*Menses too early*, with colic, during which the flow is more profuse. *During the menses:* vomiting and diarrhœa; *pressure* and *contraction* in the back and abdomen; pain in the back; tearing in the feet. Albuminous, or bluish and slimy leucorrhœa, with pinching about the navel.

ARSENICUM.—Menses *too profuse* and *too early;* suppressed menses, with pain at the coccyx and in the shoulders. *During the menses:* distress, cutting colic, stitches from the pit of the stomach to the hypogastrium, eructations, sighs, weeping. *After the menses:* discharge of bloody mucus. Stitches from the hypogastrium to the vagina; sexual desire with involuntary emission. *Acrid, corrosive*, thick, yellowish leucorrhœa; or coming off in drops, with flatulence from the vagina.

BARYRA.—Menses too scanty and short, or too profuse and early. *Before the menses:* toothache, leucorrhœa. *During the menses:* colic with pinching and cutting; lameness in the loins. Bloody leucorrhœa, with anxious palpitation, fainting weakness. Tearing in the vulva, by fits and starts; aversion to coit.

BERBERIS.—Menses *too feeble, long, watery*, grayish or slimy. *Before the menses:* pains in the limbs. *During the menses:* prostration, peevish mood, loathing of life; fainting; shiverings; headache; painful distension of the abdomen; stitch in the left side as far as the vagina; pains in the kidneys; burning at the anus; smarting in the vagina; stitches in the chest; *violent pains in the sacrum and loins*, as if bruised; tension in the nape of the neck, shoulders and arms; pain in the hip-bones; pressure in the thighs and legs.

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After the menses: weariness, stinging and tearing headache. Suppressed sexual desire, with stitches in the parts during coit; *the vagina is sensitive to contact;* smarting and burning, with excoriation pain in the vagina as far the labia; pricking in the perinæum.

Borax.—Menses *too soon* and *too profuse*, like flooding. *Before the menses:* heaviness on the chest, morning and evening, buzzing in the ears. *During the menses:* lassitude, pulsative headache and buzzing in the ears; colic from the stomach to the sides low down, with desire to vomit; crampy pressure in the groin. *After the menses:* gastralgia, with heaviness from the right hypochondrium to the shoulder blade, cramp pain in the sides, leucorrhœa. White, albuminous, thick or corrosive leucorrhœa. Stitches in the womb; pricking at the clitoris, at night.

Bovista.—Menses *too scanty* or retarded, watery. *Before the menses:* diarrhœa. *During the menses:* lassitude, headache, toothache, colic, soreness at the groin. *After the menses:* leucorrhœa. *Thick, viscous, albuminous* leucorrhœa of a yellowish-green color, acrid, corrosive.

Bryonia.—*Suppressed menses*, with nose-bleed; menses *too early*; *too profuse*, like blooding, with dark blood, headache, pains in the sides. *During the menses:* rheumatic pains in the limbs; frequent shivering; *congestion of the blood to the head*, with nose-bleed; burning gastralgia; pressure and, fulness at the epigastrium; *constipation;* leucorrhœa; congestion of the chest with hacking cough.

Cantharis.—The menses are *too early* and *too copious*, with black blood; retarded menses. *Before the menses:* burning at urinating; urine with white sediment. *After the menses:* discharge of bloody mucus. Burning in the vulva; violent itching in the vagina; pressure towards the parts; *swelling of the neck of the uterus*, with burning in the bladder, colic, continual vomiting and febrile heat. Inflammation of the ovaria.

Carbo animalis.—The menses are *too early*, with pains in the sides, groin, and with headache; delaying menses.

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Before the menses: heat with anxiety; headache; weakness in the thighs. *During the menses:* weariness which incapacitates her from speaking, with yawning and stretching; distention of the abdomen; *pressure in the groin*, sides and thighs, with ineffectual attempts to raise wind, with shivering and yawning. Burning, smarting, or watery leucorrhœa, or staining the linen yellow.

COFFEA.—The menses are *too copious*, with excessive sexual desire, voluptuous itching, and profuse mucous secretion; extremely distressing *menstrual colic*, so painful that they drive her to despair.

FERRUM.—Menses *too late* and *scanty*, with watery and pale blood; menses *too profuse*, like flooding, with excited circulation, heat in the face, black coagula, and labor-pains in the abdomen and sides. *Before the menses:* stinging headache, with ringing in the ears; rumbling in the abdomen, with discharge of long pieces of mucus from the vagina. *During the menses:* violent cutting pains, with watery blood. Milky, smarting and corrosive leucorrhœa. Sensitiveness of the vagina during an embrace; falling of the vagina.

HEPAR.—Menses too late or too scanty; discharge of blood between the menses. *Before the menses:* contractive headache; distention of the abdomen. *During the menses:* itching of the vulva. Smarting leucorrhœa at the vulva. Soreness at the vulva and between the thighs.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Menses too late or too early, or *profuse-like flooding*, with bright-red blood, delirious talk, cramp-pains. *Before the menses:* hysteric convulsions; almost constant and loud laughter; labor-pains in the abdomen, with pulling in the back and sides; headache, with nausea and sweat, at the commencement of the menses. *During the menses:* nonsense; *convulsive trembling* of the hands and feet; *profuse urine* and sweat. Excited sexual desire; soreness and burning at the entrance of the vagina.

IGNATIA.—The menses are *too early* and *too copious;* coagulated menstrual blood; the menses are scanty and smell foul. *During ths menses:* uterine cramps; contractive colic,

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with headache; heaviness and heat in the head, photophobia, anguish, palpitation of the heart, and lassitude unto fainting. Uterine cramps, with cutting pains, or pressive and contractive pains, like labor-pains, with embarrassed breathing, or followed by leucorrhœa.

IPECACUANHA.—The menses are *too copious* and *too early*, *like flooding*, with bright-red coagula. Pressure towards the parts and anus.

KALI JODATUM.—The menses are too feeble, or cease entirely. *Before the menses:* frequent urging to urinate. *During the menses*: uterine cramps and painful colic, with violent squeezing pain down to the thighs; frequent yawning; restlessness; chilliness, with goose-flesh; uneasiness and heat in the head; eructations; rumbling; nausea; pressure at the stomach; desire to vomit; shuddering over the face and hands. Clear, watery, corrosive, smarting leucorrhœa.

MOSCHUS.—The menses are *too early* and *too copious*. Violent drawing pains at the commencement of the menses. *Pulling and pressure on the parts, like labor-pains. Violent sexual desires.*

NITRUM.—The menses are too early, too copious, too long, with black and coagulated blood. *During the menses:* thirst, water-brash, *colic*, with pain in the sides and thighs; burning in the right groin when bending forward while sitting; weariness and pain in the limbs, with staggering gait. Light-colored, white leucorrhœa, stiffening the linen, with lameness of the small of the back.

NUX MOSCHATA.—The menses are too late, preceded by pains in the small of the back, headache, weariness, pressure at the stomach, water-brash, pain in the liver, thick, dark blood. Menses too late, with pressure in the abdomen and pulling in the limbs.

PETROLEUM.—The menses are too *early* and *scanty;* the menses are too late, with acrid blood and itching. *During the menses:* weariness and lameness all over; heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; ringing and buzzing in the ears; tearing in the thighs; the limbs are sensitive to con-

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tact, here and there. *Albuminous* leucorrhœa, with lascivious dreams. Aversion to coit; itching in the urethra, when urinating; soreness at the vulva and between the thighs; burning in the parts, with discharge of blood.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM.—Suppressed menses. *During the menses:* hepatic pains. *After the menses:* yellowish leucorrhœa, with itching. Tympanitic distension of the womb.

PRUNUS SPINOSA.—The menses are too early and too copious, like flooding, with light-colored and watery blood, and pains in the sides; daily discharge of blood from the vagina, between the menses. Weakening leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow and excoriating the parts. Painless throbbing in the parts; tickling in the region of the ovaries.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.—The menses are *too copious* and *too early*, with acrid blood, causing an itching of the parts, or with coagula and labor-pains. Drawing labor-pains in the womb; stitches in the vagina; excoriation-pains in the parts.

RUTA.—Menses *too soon*, *too copious*, or to scanty and short, followed by leucorrhœa. Corrosive leucorrhœa, after the menses.

SARSAPARILLA.—Retarded menses, with frequent urging to urinate; menses too scanty, with acrid and burning blood. *Before the menses:* itching and humid eruption on the forehead; soreness in the right groin, and urging to urinate, at the commencement of the courses. *During the menses:* colic, with pinching in the abdomen; griping in the pit of the stomach, down to the sacrum. Watery leucorrhœa, especially when walking.

SECALE.—Menses *too profuse* and *too long*, like flooding, with violent cramps, tingling in the legs, and great weakness; black, liquid blood, which is discharged only during a walk. Leucorrhœa. Tendency to miscarriage. Swelling and wens at the neck of the uterus; distention of the uterus; chronic metritis.

STANNUM.—Menses too profuse. *Before the menses:* anguish, gloom; pain at the malar bones, as from a blow.

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Transparent, mucous, yellowish leucorrhœa. Pressure in the hypogastrium, as if the menses would appear; uterine cramps; prolapsus of the vagina during hard stool.

STAPHYSAGRIA.—Suppression. Painful sensitiveness of the parts, especially when sitting; cramp-pain in the parts, and in the vagina; itching of the vulva; blotch on one of the labia majora, itching and sore when touched.

STRAMONIUM.—*Menses like flooding*, with coagula; the menstrual blood is watery; black blood between the menses. *During the menses:* the body smells of semen; loquacious mood; drawing in the abdomen, thighs and limbs. *After the menses:* sighs and moans; erysipelas of the left cheek.

TARTARUS.—*Profuse* and *premature menses:* watery blood. Viscous leucorrhœa, white, slimy. Nettle-rash at the vulva.

THUYA.—Menses scanty. Leucorrhœa. Mucous discharge from the urethra. Burning, itching and stinging in the parts, especially when walking; crampy pain down to the hypogastrium, especially on rising; pressure and contraction when sitting; *swelling of the labia*, with burning pain when walking and touching the parts; whitish ulcer at one of the labia, with excoriation, pain when touching it; wen at the neck of the uterus.

VERATRUM.—*Menses premature and profuse. Before the menses:* nose-bleed; pimples on the labia; vertigo in the daytime, with sweat at night. Diarrhœa, with nausea and shiverings at the commencement of the menses. *During the menses:* tearing headache, with desire to vomit; buzzing in the ears; pains in all the limbs, with much thirst. *After the menses:* Gritting the teeth and bluish color of the face.

SECTION 8.

Indications derived from the nature of the menses.—In conformity with what we have stated in Section 4, we now furnish a general list of all the remedies that have reference to menstrual irregularities, in order to place before the eyes of the practitioner every thing that may serve him as a guide

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in the selection of a remedial agent, in case the usual remedies should not avail.

MENSES TOO COPIOUS:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Ferrum, Ipecacuanha, Nux vomica, Platina, Sabina, Secale, Stramonium.*

2. *Arsenicum, Bryonia, Cantharides, Carbo vegetabilis, Coffea, Crocus, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Magnes australis, Mercurius, Natrum muriat., Nitric acid, Nux moschata, Phosphorus, Sepia, Sulphur, Sulphuric acid.*

3. *Chelidonium, Cina, Kreosote, Lycopodium, Moschus, Ruta, Sambucus, Silicea.*

4. *Aconitum, Agaricus, Ambra, Ammonium muriaticum, Antimonium, Borax, Bovista, Carbo animalis, Causticum, Cyclamen, Hepar, Iodium, Laurocerasus, Ledum, Magnesia muriat., Muriatic acid, Natrum, Nitrum, Phosphoric acid, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Selenium, Stannum, Veratrum.*

5. *Ammoniacum, Arnica, Baryta, Cannabis, Capsicum, Clematis, Cocculus, Colocynthis, Cuprum, Dulcamara, Magnesia carb., Mezereum, Opoponax, Plumbum, Rhododendron, Sabadilla, Spongia, Strontian, Zincum.*

MENSES TOO LONG:—1. *Aconitum, Chininum, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Platina, Secale, Silicea, Sulphur.*

2. *Baryta, Bryonia, Calcarea, Cantharides, Coffea, Crocus, Cuprum, Ferrum, Kreosotum, Magnes australis, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Rhus, Sabina, Sepia.*

3. *Arsenicum, Asarum, Belladonna. Causticum, Chelidonium, Dulcamara, Kali, Laurocerasus, Stramonium.*

4. *Agaricus, Belladonna, Borax, Bovista, Cina, Hyoscyamas, Ledum, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum, Nitrum, Sabadilla, Stannum, Sulphuric acid, Zincum.*

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MENSES PREMATURE:—1. *Ambra, Belladonna, Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Rhus, Sabina.*

2. *Ammoniacum, Ammonium muriaticum, Asarum, Bovista, Cantharides, Cina, Cocculus, Colchicum, Crocus, Kali, Kreosotum, Laurocerasus, Magnes australis, Manganum, Platina, Secale, Sepia, Sulphuric acid.*

3. *Alumina, Arnica, Asarum, Belladonna, Borax, Bryonia, Carbo animalis, China, Colocynthis, Hepar, Iodium, Lachesis, Ledum, Magnesia muriatic, Muriatic acid, Natrum, Nitrum, Nitric acid, Nux moschata, Phosphoric acid, Plumbum, Pulsatilla, Ruta, Silicea, Spongia, Stannum, Sulphur.*

4. *Aconitum, Arsenicum, Baryta, Cannabis, Causticum, Clematis, Coffea, Conium, Digitalis, Dulcamara, Ferrum, Graphites, Helleborus, Hyoscyamus, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica, Mezereum, Natrum muriaticum, Petroleum, Pulsatilla, Rhododendron, Ruta, Spigelia, Staphysagria, Stramonium, Strontiana.*

MENSES RETARDED, DELAYING:—1. *Causticum, Cuprum, Dulcamara, Graphites, Kali, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum muriaticum, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur.*

2. *Lachesis, Phosphorus.*

3. *Aconitum, Agnus, Chelidonium, Cocculus, Drosera, Ferrum, Mercurius, Petroleum, Sabina, Valeriana, Zincum.*

4. *Ammoniacum, Aurum, Bryonia, Calcarea, Cicuta, Crocus, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Magnes arcticus, Magnesia muriatica, Sabadilla, Sarsaparilla, Staphysagria, Stramonium, Strontiana, Veratrum.*

5. *Arnica, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Borax, Bovista,*

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Cantharis, Carbo animalis, Chamomilla, China, Colchicum, Colocynthis, Helleborus, Hepar, Ignatia, Iodium, Natrum, Nitric acid, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Phosphoric acid., Rhododendron, Rhus, Ruta, Secale, Spigelia, Sulphuris acidum.

MENSES TOO SCANTY :—1. *Ammoniacum, Conchæ, Dulcamara, Graphites, Kali, Lachesis, Magnesia carbonica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

2. *Baryta, Cocculus, Natrum muriaticum, Phosphorus.*
3. *Aconitum, Alumina, Causticum, Cuprum, Lycopodium, Magnes arcticus, Mercurius, Ruta, Sabadilla, Sarsaparilla, Sepia, Silicea, Staphysagria.*
4. *Bryonia, Carbo vegetabilis, Cicuta, Colchicum, Digitalis, Drosera, Euphrasia, Ferrum, Guajacum, Ignatia, Magnesia muriatic, Manganum, Nux vomica, Petroleum, Thuya, Valeriana, Veratrum, Zincum.*
5. *Agnus, Arnica, Asarum, Aurum, Bovista, Calcarea, Carbo animalis, Chelidonium, Crocus, Hepar, Hyoscyamus, Iodium, Ipecacuanha, Moschus, Platina, Rhododendron, Rhus, Sabina, Stramonium, Strontiana.*

MENSES TOO SHORT :—1. *Ammoniacum, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

1. *Ammoniacum, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Bryonia, Dulcamara, Phosphorus.*
3. *Conium, Graphites, Lachesis, Mercurius.*
4. *Alumina, Euphrasia, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum muriaticum, Platina, Ruta, Sabadilla.*
5. *Baryta, Bovista, Carbo animalis, Colchicum, Iodium, Ipecacuanha, Kali, Lycopodium, Magnes arcticus, Magnesia muriatica, Manganum, Moschus, Nux vomica, Rhododendron, Sarsaparilla, Silicea.*

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MENSES SUPPRESSED, (MENOSTASIA):—1. *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*.

2. *Bryonia*, *Conium*, *Dulcamara*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Lycopodium*, *Silicea*.

3. *Aconitum*, *Ammoniacum*, *Baryta*, *Calcarea*, *Causticum*, *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Cuprum*, *Ferrum*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*, *Sabadilla*, *Staphysagria*, *Valeriana*.

4. *Agnus*, *Alumina*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Borax*, *Colocynthis*, *Crocus*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Ignatia*, *Lachesis*, *Magnesia carbonica*, *Magnesia muriatic.*, *Mercurius*, *Rhododendron*, *Ruta*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Veratrum*, *Zincum*.

5. *Arnica*, *Aurum*, *Carbo animalis*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Chelidonium*, *China*, *Colchicum*, *Digitalis*, *Drosera*, *Euphrasia*, *Guajacum*, *Helleborus*, *Iodium*, *Magnesia arcticulus*, *Manganum*, *Nitric acid*, *Nux moschata*, *Petroleum*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Platina*, *Rhus*, *Secale*, *Strontiana*, *Thuya*.

MENSTRUAL BLOOD:—

ACRID, burning, corrosive, excoriating:—1. *Kali*, *Silicea*.

2. *Bovista*, *Graphites*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Sepia*.

3. *Ammoniacum*, *Arsenicum*, *Cantharis*, *Nitrum*.

4. *Baryta*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Hepar*, *Rhus*, *Sulphur*, *Sulphuric acid*, *Zincum*.

BROWN.—1. *Bryonia*.

2. *Carbo vegetabilis*.

3. *Calcarea*, *Rhus*.

4. *Conium*, *Pulsatilla*.

BLACK, dark:—1. *Chamomilla*, *Crocus*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*.

2. *Ammoniacum*, *Antimonium*, *Kreosotum*, *Lachesis*, *Magnesia carbonica*, *Nitric acid*, *Sepia*.

4. *Arnica*, *Cantharis*, *Cuprum*, *Ignatia*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux moschata*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Platina*, *Selenium*, *Stramonium*.

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5. *Aconitum, Carbo vegetabilis, Cocculus, Conium, Digitalis, Drosera, Ferrum, Graphites, Ledum, Magnesia muriatic, Nitrum, Phosphorus, Secale.*

COAGULATED:—1. *Chamomilla, Platina, Rhus.*
2. *Belladonna, China, Ferrum, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Pulsatilla, Sabina, Stramonium.*
3. *Arnica, Cantharis, Causticum, Conium, Crocus, Magnesia muriatica, Mercurius, Nitric acid, Phosphoric acid, Strontiana.*
4. *Bryonia, Carbo animalis, Kreosotum, Nux vomica, Secale, Sepia.*

DARK, see black.

FOUL, badly and smelling:—1. *Belladonna, Bryonia.*
2. *Carbo animalis, Chamomilla, Crocus, Sabina.*
3. *Ignatia, Silicea, Sulphur.*
4. *Arsenicum, Carbo vegetabilis, Causticum, China, Kali, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Platina, Secale.*

PALE, watery:—1. *Belladonna, Dulcamara, Hyoscyamus, Sabina.*
2. *Carbo vegetabilis, Graphites, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
3. *Arnica, Calcarea, Ferrum, Ledum, Magnesia australis, Phosphorus, Rhus, Secale.*
4. *Antimonium, Bryonia, Drosera, Ipecacuanha, Laurocerasus, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Nitrum, Nitric acid, Platina. Sabadilla, Strontiana, Zincum.*
5. *Ammoniacum, Arsenicum, Borax, Bovista, Cantharis, Carbo animalis, China, Digitalis, Kreosotum, Magnesia muriatic, Nitrum, Nux moschata, Sepia, Silicea, Stramonium.*

SLIMY:—1. *Cocculus.*
2. *Pulsatilla, Sulphuris acidum.*

SOUR-smelling:—*Sulphur.*

THICK:—1. *Pulsatilla.*
2. *Crocus, Cuprum, Platina.*
3. *Arnica.*

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4. *Carbo vegetabilis, Fluoricum acidum, Nitrum, Nux moschata, Sulphur.*

VISCID:—1. *Crocus.*
2. *Cuprum.*
3. *Secale.*
4. *Magnesia carbonica, Magnesia muriatica.*

WATERY, see pale.

SECTION 9.

Accompanying symptoms in menstrual irregularities.—The ailments which precede, accompany or follow the catamenia, being of the utmost importance to the proper selection of a remedy, we here furnish a detailed list of all the indications resulting from such symptoms.

a GENERAL MENSTRUAL AILMENTS.

AT THE PERIOD, in general:—1. *Bryonia, Calcarea carb., Cocculus, Graphites, Nux vom., Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*

2. *Belladonna, Coffea, Ignatia, Platina, Secale, Veratrum.*

3. *Aconitum, Ammonium carb., Ammonium mur., Carbo vegetab., Causticum, Cuprum met., Kali carb., Kreosotum, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Magnesia carb., Magnesia mur., Mercurius viv., Natrum mur., Nux mosch., Petroleum, Silicea, Zincum met.*

4. *Baryta carb., Borax, Chamomilla, Chelidonium, Conium, Phosphoric acid., Sabina, Stramonium.*

BEFORE:—1. *Calcarea carb., Cuprum met., Lycopodium, Mercurius viv., Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur, Veratrum.*

2. *Ammonium carb., Baryta carb., Carbo veget., Cocculus, Conium, Kreosotum, Natrum mur., Phosphorus, Phosphori acid., Platina.*

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3. *Alumina, Asarum, Causticum, Chamomilla, Ferrum met., Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Jodium, Kali carb., Lachesis, Magnesia carb., Manganum, Nux mosch., Silicea, Stannum.*

4. *Ammonium mur., Belladonna, Borax, Bovista, Bryonia, Cantharis, Carbo anim., China, Cina, Coffea, Crocus, Dulcamara, Hepar, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Magnesia mur., Mezereum, Moschus, Muriatic acid, Natrum carb., Nitrum, Nux vomica, Petroleum, Rhus toxic., Ruta, Sabadilla, Sarsaparilla, Spigelia, Spongia, Staphysayria, Sulphuric acid., Valeriana, Zincum met.*

AT THE COMMENCEMENT:—1. *Hyoscyamus.*

2. *Aconitum, Causticum, Chamomilla, Lycopodium, Phosphorus, Platina, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*

3. *Bryonia, Coffea, Graphites, Jodium, Ipecacuanha, Magnesia carb., Natrum muriat.*

4. *Asarum, Belladonna, Cocculus, Ignatia, Magnesia mur., Mercurius vivus, Moschus, Nitric acid., Ruta, Sarsaparilla, Silicea, Staphysagria.*

DURING:—1. *Ammonium carb., Chamomilla, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Kali carb., Kreosotum, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*

2. *Ammonium muriat., Calcarea carb., Carbo veget., Cocculus, Coffea, Conium, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Magnesia carb., Magnesia mur., Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sulphur.*

3. *Belladonna, Borax, Bovista, Carbo anim., Causticum, China, Cuprum met., Lachesis, Natrum carb., Sabina, Silicea, Veratrum, Zincum.*

4. *Aconitum, Alumina, Ambra, Arsenicum, Asarum, Baryta carb., Bryonia, Cannabis, Cantharis, Capsicum, Chelidonium, Crocus, Ferrum met., Hepar, Jodium, Laurocerasus, Mercurius viv., Moschus, Muriatic acid., Natrum mur., Nitrum, Nitri acid., Nux mosch., Petroleum, Phosphoric acid., Platina, Rhodo-*

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dendron, Rhus tox., Sarsaparilla, Secale, Selenium, Spongia, Stannum, Stramonium, Strontiana, Sulphuris acid.

FOLLOWING:—1. *Borax, Graphites, Kreosotum, Nux vom.*

2. *Lycopodium, Natrum mur., Phosphorus, Phosphori acid., Platina, Stramonium.*

3. *Alumina, Calcarea carb., Conium, Kali carb., Magnesia carb., Mercurius viv., Ruta, Sepia.*

4. *Ammonium carb., Bovista, Bryonia, Cantharis, Carbo anim., Carbo veget., China, Cuprum met., Jodium, Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Rhus tox., Silicea, Sulphur, Sulphuris acid., Veratrum.*

PARTICULAR AILMENTS AT THE MENSTRUAL PERIOD.

ABDOMEN DISTENDED:—*Alumina, Hepar, Kreosotum, Zincum.*

Before the menses:—*Kreosotum.*

During the menses:—1. *Zincum.*

2. *Alumina, Hepar.*

Affected with CRAMPS:—1. *Cocculus, Ignatia, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

2. *Chamomilla, Conium, Sepia.*

3. *Cuprum, China, Graphites, Nux vom., Platina.*

4. *Carbo veget., Hyoscyamus, Kali, Magnesia muriatica, Natrum muriaticum, Nitri acidum, Zincum.*

Before the menses:—1. *Chamomilla, Cocculus, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

2. *Carbo veget., Hyoscyamus, Kali.*

During the menses:—1. *Ignatia, Platina.*

2. *Cocculus, Conicum, China, Graphites, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur, Zincum.*

3. *Cuprum, Magnesia muriat., Natrum muriat., Nitric acid., Nux vom.*

PAIN in, colic:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla Cocculus, Nux vom., Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

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2. *Aconitum, Graphites, Ignatia, Phosphorus, Platina, Secale, Sepia, Veratrum.*

3. *Alumina, Ammonium, Ammonium muriat., Baryta, China, Conium, Crocus, Cuprum, Lachesis, Silicea, Zincum.*

4. *Carbo veg., Causticum, Kreosotum, Laurocerasus, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbon., Mercurius, Nitrum, Natrum, Sarsaparilla, Stannum, Stramonium, Sulphuric acid.*

Before the menses:—1. *Baryta, Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Platina, Pulsatilla.*

2. *Alumina, Ammonium, Causticum, Graphites, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Nitrum, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

During the menses:—1. *Alumina, Ammonium, Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Graphites, Lachesis, Phosphorus, Platina, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*

2. *Agnus, Ammonium muriat., China, Cocculus, Conium, Crocus, Ignatia, Nux vom., Secale, Silicea, Zincum.*

3. *Carbo veget., Causticum, Coffea, Kreosotum, Laurocerasus, Lycopodium, Magnesia carb., Mercurius, Natrum, Sarsaparilla, Stannum, Stramonium, Sulphur, Sulphuric acid.*

Following the menses:—*Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*

Heavy:—*Pulsatilla.*

Acid Mouth, during menses:— *Lycopodium.*

Anguish:—1. *Mercurius.*

2. *Cocculus, Stannum.*

3. *Belladonna, Ignatia, Phosphorus.*

Before the menses:—*Cocculus, Mercurius, Stannum.*
During the menses:—*Belladonna, Ignatia, Mercurius.*
Following the menses:—*Phosphorus.*

Appetite lost, before the menses:—*Belladonna.*

Back, pains in:—*Ammonium, Phosphorus.*

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2. *Ammonium muriat.*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Causticum*, *Lycopodium*, *Spongia.*

Before the menses :—*Phosphorus*, *Spongia.*

During the menses :—1. *Ammonium*, *Phosphorus.*

2. *Ammonium muriat.*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Causticum*, *Lycopodium.*

Sweat on :—*Kreosotum.*

BREASTS PAINFUL :—1. *Conium.*

2. *Calcarea*, *Conium*, *Sanguinaria.*

Before the menses :—*Conium.*

Swollen :—*Calcarea.*

BREATHING IMPEDED :—*Cocculus.*

2. *Graphites*, *Lachesis*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur.*

BRUISED FEELING all over :—*Ambra*, *Conium*, *Lachesis*, *Spongia*, *Stramonium.*

BUZZING in the ears :—*Borax*, *Ferrum*, *Kreosotum*, *Veratrum.*

Before the menses :—*Ferrum.*

During the menses :—*Borax*, *Kreosotum*, *Veratrum.*

CATARRH, bronchiale, during the menses :—*Graphites.*

CHEEKS swollen :—*Graphites*, *Phosphorus*, *Sepia.*

CHEST affected with CRAMPS :—1. *Cocculus*, *Lachesis*, *China*

Before the menses :—*Cocculus.*

During the menses :—*China.*

CHEST, pains in :—1. *Graphites*, *Pulsatilla.*

2. *Kreosotum*, *Lachesis*, *Phosphorus.*

Sweat on :—*Belladonna*, *Kreosotum.*

COLD in head :—*Graphites.*

COLIC, see Abdomen, pain in.

CONSTIPATION :—*Kreosotum.*

CONVULSIONS :—1. *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Cuprum*, *Ignatia.*

2. *Aconitum*, *Coffea*, *Lachesis*, *Pulsatilla.*

3. *Bryonia*, *China*, *Conium*, *Graphites*, *Hyoscyamus* *Kreosotum*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Nux vom.*

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CORYZA, cold in head :—*Graphites.*

COUGH :—*Graphites, sulphur.*

CRAMPS, uterine :—1. *Chamomilla, China, Cocculus, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia.*

2. *Aconitum, Coffea, Lachesis, Pulsatilla.*

3. *Bryonia, Conium, Graphites, Kreosotum, Magnesia muriatic, Natrum muriatic, Nux vomica.*

DELIRIUM :—*Hyoscyamus, Lycopodium.*

DIARRHŒA :—1. *Graphites, Silicea, Veratrum.*

2. *Alumina, Ammonium, Causticum, Magnesia carbonica.*

DREAMS, many :—*Alumina, Calcarea, Causticum, Conium, Kali.*

EMOTIONS, disturbed :—*Cocculus, Lycopodium, Natrum muriatic, Pulsatilla.*

2. *Aconitum, Ammonium, Causticum, Chamomilla, Hyoscyamus, Sepia, Stannum, Stramonium, Veratrum.*

EPILEPSY :—*Sulphur.*

EPISTAXIS, see Nose-bleed.

ERUCTATIONS :—1. *Lachesis, Pulsatilla.*

2. *Graphites, Kali, Kreosotum, Magnesia carbonica, Nitri acidum.*

ERUPTIONS at vulva :—*Kali.*

EYES with RINGS :—*Phosphorus.*

Convulsed :—*Graphites, Lycopodium.*

Fatigued :—*Calcarea, Magnesia carbonica, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Sulphur.*

Spasms :—*China.*

FACE BLUEISH :—*Veratrum.*

PUFFED :—*China.*

HOT :—*Alumina.*

YELLOWISH :—*Causticum, Natrum muriaticum.*

PALE :—1. *Pulsatilla.*

2. *Manganum carbonica, Manganum muriatica.*

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FAINTING:—*Ignatius, Nux vomica.*

FEET PAINFUL:—*Pulsatilla.*

SWOLLEN:—*Graphites, Lycopodium.*

FEVER:—*Phosphorus.*

FLATULENCE:—1. *Cocculus.*

2. *Kreosotum.*

FUROR, at the commencement of the menses:—*Aconitum.*

GASTRIC DERANGEMENTS:—1. *Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*

2. *Ammonium, Carbo vegitabilis, Lycopodium, Veratrum.*

3. *Magnesia carbonica, Sulphur.*

4. *Capsicum, Hyoscyamus, Phosphorus.*

GROINS PAINFUL:—*Argentum nitricum.*

HÆMOPTYSIS:—*Phosphorus.*

HÆMORRHOIDS:—1. *Pulsatilla.*

2. *Lachesis.*

3. *Cocculus, Phosphorus.*

Before the menses:—*Lachesis, Phosphorus.*

Following the menses:—*Cocculus, Pulsatilla.*

Fluent:—*Ammonium muriatic, Graphites.*

HEAD, heat of:—*Calcarea, Conium, Ignatia.*

Before the menses:—*Conium, Calcarea, Ignatia.*

During the menses:—1. *Calcarea, Causticum.*,

Congestion of:—1. *Mercurius.*

2. *China, Conium, Iodium, Phosphorus, Veratrum.*

3. *Kali, Magnesia carbonica, Sulphur.*

Before the menses:—*Mercurius.*

During the menses:—*Calcarea, Causticum, China, Conium, Iodium, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Veratrum.*

HEADACHE:—1. *Carbo, Kreosote, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Natrum muriaticum, Sulphur.*

2. *Calcarea, Cuprum, Nux vomica, Platina.*

3. *Alumina, Graphites, Ignatia, Kali, Magnesia carbonica, Magnesia muriatica, Natrum, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Veratrum.*

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4. *Ammonium muriaticum, Borax, Bovista, Bromine, Ferrum, Hepar, Hyoscyamus, Iodium, Kali bichromicum, Laurocerasus, Mercurius, Nitrum, Nux moschata.*

Before the menses:—1. *Carbo vegetabilis, Cuprum, Lachesis, Sulphur.*

2. *Alumina, Bromine, Calcarea, Ferrum, Hepar, Jodium. Mercurius, Natrum, Natrum muriaticum, Nux moschata, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Veratrum.*

During the menses:—1. *Carbo vegetabilis, Kreosotum, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Platina, Sulphur.*

2. *Calcarea, Cuprum, Graphites, Ignatia, Kali, Magnesia carbonica, Magnesia muriatica, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

3. *Ammonium muriaticum, Borax, Carbo animalis, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Natrum, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*

Following the menses:—*Lycopodium, Pulsatilla.*

HEARING HARD:—*Kreosotum.*

HEART, PALPITATION of:—1. *Jodium, Spongia.*

2. *Alumina, Ignatia, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

HEAT, feverish:—*Carbo animalis, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Nux vomica, Sepia, Sulphur.*

HOARSENESS:—*Graphites.*

HUNGER, CANINE, before the menses:—*Magnesia carbonica.*

IRRITABLE mood, before the menses:—*Kreosotum, Natrum muriaticum.*

ITCHING at parts:—1. *Graphites, Sulphur.*

2. *Hepar, Lycopodium, Petroleum, Zincum.*

LASSITUDE.

Before the menses:—1. *Cocculus.*

2. *Ignatia, Nux vomica, Phosphorus.*

3. *Alumina.*

During the menses:—*Calcarea, Causticum, Graphites,*

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Iodium, Magnesia carbonica, Magnesia muriat., Nux vomica, Phosphorus.

Following the menses:—1. *Platina.*

2. *Alumina, Iodium, Phosphorus.*

LAUGHTER, convulsive:—*Hyoscyamus.*

LEGS WEARY:—*Kreosotum. Sulphur, Zincum.*

Painful:—*Ambra, Chamomilla, Conium, Lachesis, Spongia, Stramonium.*

Heavy:—*Baryta, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla, Zincum.*

Varicose:—*Ambra, Pulsatilla.*

LEUCORRHŒA:—1. *Alumina, Calcarea, Cocculus, Conium, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*

2. *Ammonium, Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Graphites, Kali, Kreosotum, Lycopodium, Magnesia muriatica, Mezereum, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Petroleum, Phosphorus, Sabina, Silicea, Stannum, Sulphur, Zincum.*

3. *Aconitum, Agnus, Ambra, Anacardium, Arsenicum, Borax, Cannabis, Drosera, Hepar, Jodium, Lachesis, Nitri acidum, Ruta, Sulphuric acid.*

4. *Argentum nitricum, Belladonna, Coffea, Nitrum, Phosphoric acidum, Plumbum, Thuja, Viola tricolor.*

Before the menses:—1. *Calcarea, Lachesis.*

2. *Baryta, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Phosphorus.*

3. *Alumina, Graphites, Kreosotum, Pulsatilla, Ruta, Sepia, Sulphur, Zincum.*

During the menses:—1. *Alumina.*

2. *China, Cocculus, Graphites, Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Zincum.*

Following the menses:—1. *Alumina, Pulsatilla, Ruta, Sabina.*

2. *Bovista, Cocculus, Graphites, Kreosotum, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Phosphoric acidum, Silicea, Sulphur.*

LIMBS PAINFUL:—1. *Conium, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

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2. *Alumina, Arsenicum, Bryonia, Cantharis, Crocus, Graphites, Magnesia carbonica, Spongia, Veratrum.*

Before the menses:—*Alumina.*

During the menses:—*Alumina, Arsenicum, Cantharis, Crocus, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum.*

Hips Swollen:—*Phosphorus.*

Liver, Pains in:—1. *Pulsatilla.*

2. *Conium, Nux moschata, Phosphoric acid.*

Before the menses:—1. *Pulsatilla.*

2. *Conium, Nux moschata.*

During the menses:—*Phosphori acidum, Pulsatilla.*

Loquacity:—*Stramonium.*

Melancholy, sad:—1. *Lycopodium, Natrum muriaticum.*

2. *Ammonium, Causticum, Sepia, Stannum.*

Before the menses:—1. *Lycopodium, Natrum muriaticum.*

2. *Causticum, Stannum.*

During the menses:—*Ammonium, Natrum muriaticum, Sepia.*

Metralgia, uterine cramps:—*China, Hyoscyamus.*

Miliary Eruption:—*Dulcamara.*

Mucus on stomach:—1. *Nux moschata, Pulsatilla.*

2. *Nux moschata.*

Nausea, see Vomit.

Nightmare, during the menses:—*Sulphuris acidum.*

Nose-itching, after the menses:—*Sulphur.*

Bleeding:—*Lachesis, Sulphur, Veratrum.*

Pains in the parts:—1. *China.*

2. *Belladonna, Conium, Nitric acidum, Platina, Pulsatilla, Silicea.*

Before the menses:—*China, Platina.*

Following the menses:—*China, Kreosotum.*

Palpitation of Heart, see Heart.

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PHOTOPHOBIA, see Eyes.

PRESSURE on PARTS:—1. *Ammonium, Platina.*

2. *Belladonna, China, Moschus, Nux moschata, Sepia.*

Before the menses:—*Platina.*

During the menses:—1. *Ammonium, Conium, Lachesis.*

2. *Belladonna, Moschus, Nitri acidum, Platina, Sepia.*

Following the menses:—*China.*

PYROSIS, before the menses:—*Sulphur.*

REDNESS of the Parts:—1. *Mercurius, Nux vomica, Sepia.*

2. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Sulphur.*

RESTLESS:—*Platina, Sulphur.*

RUSH of BLOOD:—1. *Alumina.*

2. *Mercurius.*

3. *Cuprum.*

SALT TASTE in Mouth:—*Mercurius.*

SEMEN, body SWELLS of:—*Stramonium.*

SHIVERING:—1. *Pulsatilla.*

2. *Phosphorus.*

3. *Calcarea, Graphites, Kali, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Veratrum.*

4. *Belladonna, Carbo animalis, Kreosotum, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum.*

Before the menses:—*Lycopodium, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*

Following the menses:—*Graphites, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*

SIGHING:—*Stramonium.*

SIGHT BLURRED:—*Belladonna, Silicea.*

PALE:—*Silicea.*

SLEEP RESTLESS:—*Alumina, Kali, Natrum muriaticum, Sepia.*

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SMALL OF BACK, PAINS IN:—1. *Calcarea, Lachesis, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Ammonium, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum, Nitrum, Sulphur.*
3. *Ammonium muriaticum, Asarum, Baryta, Bromine, Carbo vegetabilis, Hyoscyamus, Magnesia muriaticum, Phosphorus, Sarsaparilla.*
4. *Argentum nitricum, Graphites, Iodium, Kali, Kreosotum, Lycopodium, Nitri acidum, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Platina, Sepia, Sulphuric acid.*

Before the Menses:—1. *Ammonium, Bromine, Hyoscyamus, Lachesis, Magnesia carbonica, Nux moschata, Pulsatilla.*

During the Menses:—1. *Calcarea, Lachesis.*
2. *Ammonium, Natrum, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
3. *Ammonium muriat., Asarum, Carbo vegetabilis, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica, Magnesia muriatica, Phosphorus, Sarsaparilla.*

Following the Menses:—1. *Pulsatilla.*
2. *Borax.*

SORENESSS at the parts and between the thighs:—1. *Kali.*
2. *Bovista.*
3. *Graphites, Sepia, Silicea.*

Before menses:—*Graphites, Kali, Silicea.*

During menses:—*Kali, Sepia.*

SPITTING OF BLOOD:—*Phosphorus.*

START, tendency to:—*Calcarea.*

STINGING in the parts:—*Sulphuris acidum.*

STITCH in side:—*Pulsatilla.*

STOMACH, PAINS IN, gastralgia:—1. *Lachesis, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Nux moschata, Sulphur.*

Before menses:—*Lachesis, Pulsatilla.*

During menses:—*Borax, Sarsaparilla.*

STUPOR:—*China.*

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SWEAT:—1. *Belladonna, Graphites, Veratrum.*
2. *Hyoscyamus.*
3. *Kreosotum.*

Night:—*Belladonna, Graphites, Veratrum.*

TEARING in the parts:—*Phosphorus.*

TEETH, SET ON EDGE:—*Mercurius.*

Pain in:—1. *Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla.*
2. *Lachesis, Magnesia carbonica, Sepia.*
3. *Ammonium, Graphites, Kali, Laurocerasus.*
4. *Natrum muriaticum, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Sulphuric acid.*

Gritting the:—*Veratrum.*

TENESMUS:—*Pulsatilla.*

THIRST:—1. *Kali.*
2. *Belladonna, Sulphuris acidum, Veratrum.*

Before the menses:—*Kali.*

During the menses:—*Kali, Belladonna, Sulphuris acid., Veratrum.*

TONGUE, DRY:—*Mercurius.*

ULCERS WORSE:—*Graphites, Phosphorus.*

URINATE, urging to, frequent:—*Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sarsaparilla.*

Flow of urine:—*Hyoscyamus.*

VARICES:—*Ambra.*

VERTIGO:—

Before the menses:—1. *Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*
2. *Calcarea, Phosphorus.*

During the menses:—1. *Pulsatilla.*
2. *Calcarea, Veratrum.*
3. *Causticam, Phosphorus, Veratrum.*

Following the menses:—*Lachesis, Pulsatilla.*

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VOMIT, desire to, nausea:—1. *Pulsatilla.*
2. *Carbo vegetabilis, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Veratrum.*
3. *Capsicum, Cocculus.*
4. *Calcarea, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Phosphorus, Sulphur.*

Before the menses:—1. *Cocculus.*
2. *Maynesia carbonica, Pulsatilla.*

During the menses:—1. *Carbo vegetabilis, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*
2. *Borax, Calcarea, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Phosphorus, Sulphur.*

Following the menses:—

VOMITING:—1. *Ammonium muriaticum, Carbo vegetabilis, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Kali, Kreosotum, Lycopodium, Phosphorus.*

Before the menses:—*Kreosotum, Pulsatilla.*

During the menses:—1. *Ammonium muriaticum, Carbo vegetabilis, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Ammonium, Kali, Lycopodium, Phosphorus.*

Following the menses:—*Borax, Pulsatilla.*

WEEPING mood:—*Conium, Lycopodium, Phosphorus, Platina, Zincum.*

Before the menses:—*Conium, Lycopodium, Phosphorus.*

During the menses:—*Lycopodium, Platina, Zincum.*

WOMB PAINFUL, see Metralgia:

YAWNING, frequent:—*Belladonna, Pulsatilla.*

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Section 10.

Condition of the parts.—In treating menstrual irregularities, it is of the utmost importance to take the condition of the sexual organs into due consideration. Here follow the principal indications which the present condition of science has furnished us for this chapter:—

Aphthæ at the parts:—*Carbo vegetabilis.*

Burning at the parts, (vulva):—1. *Carbo vegetabilis, Sulphur.*

2. *Ammonium, Calcarea, Cantharis.*

3. *Ambra, Bryonia, Carbo animalis, Causticum, Chamomilla, Hyoscyamus, Kali, Laurocerasus, Lycopodium, Magnes australis, Mercurius, Mezereum, Nitri acidum, Nux vomica, Petroleum, Thuja.*

In vagina:—*Chamomilla, Hyoscyamus, Lycopodium, Sulphur, Thuja.*

Congestion of the parts:—1. *Belladonna.*

2. *China, Hepar, Nux vomica, Secale, Sulphur.*

3. *Bryonia, Mercurius, Platina.*

4. *Crocus, Sabina, Sulphur.*

Contractive pain in the parts:—1. *Nux vomica.*

2. *Ignatia, Sabina, Sepia, Thuja.*

Cramps in uterus:—1. *Cocculus, Ignatia.*

2. *Cicuta, Conium, Graphites, Magnesia muriaticum, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*

3. *Bryonia, Natrum muriaticum, Platina, Sepia, Stannum.*

4. *Argentum nitricum, Belladonna, Chamomilla, Hyoscyamus, Kreosotum, Thuja.*

Deformity of uterine orifice:—*Natrum.*

Digging in the vulva:—*Conium.*

Distension of the womb:—*Lycopodium, Magnes arcticus, Phosphorus.*

Dryness of vagina:—*Belladonna, Lycopodium.*

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ERUPTIONS at the parts :—1. *Mercurius*, *Sepia*.
2. *Dulcamara*, *Graphites*, *Petroleum*, *Sulphur*.
3. *Angustura*, *Calcarea*, *Bryonia*, *Causticum*, *Conium*, *Kali*, *Nux vomica*, *Tartarus*.
4. *Mercurius*, *Phosphorus*, *Staphysagria*.

Pimples at the parts :—1. *Graphites*, *Mercurius*.
2. *Angustura*, *Conium*, *Kali*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Tartarus*.

Herpes at the parts :—1. *Dulcamara*, *Petroleum*.
2. *Causticum*.

Nodes at the parts :—*Calcarea*, *Mercurius*, *Phosphorus*.

Pustules at the parts :—*Bryonia*, *Mercurius*.

FULNESS in the parts :—*Graphites*, *Staphysagria*, *Sulphur*.

HEAT at the vulva :—*China*.

HERPES at the parts :—*Carbo vegetabilis*, *Kreosotum*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Sepia*.

HYSTERIC BALL in uterus :—1. *Dulcamara*, *Petroleum*.
2. *Causticum*, (compare eruptions,) *Lachesis*, *Plumbum*.

INDURATION of the womb :—1. *Belladonna*, *Carbo animalis*, *Sepia*.
2. *Aurum*, *China*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Staphysagria*.
3. *Clematis*, *Cocculus*, *Conium*, *Rhus*.

INFLAMMATION of the labia :—1. *Mercurius*, *Sepia*.
2. *Nux vomica*.
3. *Calcarea*.
4. *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Nitri acidum*, *Sulphur*.

INFLAMMATION of the womb :—1. *Nux vomica*.
2. *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*.
3. *Coffea*, *Lachesis*, *Mercurius*, *Platina*, *Rhus*, *Secale*.
4. *Bryonia*, *Cantharis*, *China*, *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*.

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ITCHING at the parts:—*Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Natrum muriaticum, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur.*
2. *Angustura, Coffea, Kali, Kreosotum, Platina.*
3. *Ambra, Ammonium, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Mercurius.*

GNAWING at the parts:—*Kali, Lycopodium.*

LABIA irritated:—1. *Calcarea, Conium, Sepia, Silicea.*
2. *Mercurius, Nux vomica, Thuja.*
3. *Ammonium, Bryonia, Graphites, Carbo vegetabilis, Dulcamara, Hepar, Lycopodium, Natrum, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla.*

LABOR-PAINS, like:—1. *Pulsatilla.*
2. *Chamomilla, Coffea, Secale.*
3. *Arnica, Belladonna, Nux moschata, Nux vomica.*
4. *Calcarea, Cina, Iodium, Kali, Kreosotum, Opium, Sulphuris acidum.*

LEUCORRHŒA:—1. *Alumina, Calcarea, Cocculus, Conium, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*
2. *Ammonium, Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Graphites, Kali, Kreosotum, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica, Magnesia muriatica, Mezereum, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Petroleum, Phosphorus, Sabina, Silicea, Stannum, Zincum.*
3. *Aconitum, Agnus, Ambra, Anacardium, Arsenicum, Borax, Cannabis, Drosera, Hepar, Iodium, Lachesis, Nitri acidum, Rœta, Sulphuris acidum.*
4. *Argentum nitricum, Belladonna, Bovista, Coffea, Manganum, Phosphori acidum, Plumbum, Thuja, Viola tricolor.*

MOLES:—*Cantharis.*

NODES of the Vulva:—*Calcarea, Mercurius, Phosphorus.*
Neck of the Womb:—*Kreosotum.*

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SENSITIVENESS of the parts:—1. *China.*
2. *Mercurius, Nux vomica, Staphysagria.*
3. *Coffea, Platina, Sepia, Zincum.*

Of the neck of the womb:—*China.*

SEXUAL APPETITE increased:—1. *Belladonna, Platina, Veratrum.*
2. *China, Coffea.*
3. *Cantharis, Cina, Gratiola, Lachesis, Moschus, Nux vomica, Sulphuris acidum.*

Decreased:—*Baryta, Belladonna, Kali, Natrum muriaticum, Petroleum.*

In intercourse, painful:—*Ferrum, Kreosotum.*

Repugnant:—*Kali, Natrum muriaticum, Petroleum.*

SORENESS of the parts, and of the surrounding parts:—1. *Carbo vegetabilis, Graphites, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Ammonium, Hepar, Lycopodium.*
3. *Ambra, Nitri acidum, Petroleum, Rhododendron, Thuja.*
4. *Arsenicum, Aurum, Coffea, Iodium, Kreosotum, Phosphorus.*

Pain as from:—1. *Ambra, Ferrum, Rhus, Thuja.*
2. *Chamomilla, Kali, Kreosotum, Staphysagria.*

STERILITY:—1. *Borax, Calcarea, Cannabis, Mercurius, Phosphorus.*
2. *Ammonium, Causticum, Conium, Graphites, Natrum murial., Sulphuris acidum.*
3. *Agnus, Ferrum, Natrum, Ruta.*
4. *Cicuta, Crocus, Dulcamara, Hyoscyamus, Platina, Sepia.*

STINGING in the parts:—1. *Lycopodium, Sepia.*
2. *Kali, Kreosotum, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sabina.*
3. *Alumina, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Calcarea, Conium, Graphites, Mercurius, Rhus, Staphysagria, Thuja.*

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SWELLING of the parts:—1. *Nux vomica.*
2. *Belladonna, Mercurius, Sepia.*
3. *Ammonium, Bryonia, Cantharis, Carbo veget., Lachesis, Secale, Thuja.*

of the labia majora:—1. *Carbo veget., Mercurius, Sepia*
2. *Ammonium, Bryonia, Lachesis, Secale, Thuja.*

of the uterus:—1. *Nux vomica.*
2. *Belladonna, Sepia.*
3. *Angustura, Cantharis, Mercurius, Secale, Thuja.*

of the ovaria:—*Graphites, Lachesis.*

of the Vagina:—*Kali bichromicum, Mercurius.*

THROBBING in the parts:—*Alumina, Mercurius.*

ULCERS at the vulva:—1. *Sepia.*
2. *Nitri acidum, Thuja.*
3. *Graphites.*

at the neck of the womb:—1. *Nitri acidum, Thuja.*
Arsenicum, Belladonna, China, Cocculus, Mercurius, Sepia.

UTERUS irritated:—1. *Belladonna, Conium, Nux vomica, Platina, Pulsatilla, Secale, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Chamomilla, Cocculus, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Kreosotum, Magnesia muriat., Sabina.*
3. *Bryonia, Carbo animalis, Crocus, Ferrum, Moschus, Natrum muriat., Nux moschata, Opium, Rhus, Stannum, Thuja, Veratrum.*
4. *Arnica, Calcarea, China, Coffea, Ipecacuanha, Phosphori acidum.*

VAGINA irritated:—1. *Conium, Mercurius, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Belladonna, Conium, Ferrum, Kali, Lycopodium, Nux vomica.*
3. *Arsenicum, Cantharis, China, Nitri acidum, Phosporus, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Staphysagria, Thuja.*

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4. *Alumina, Capsicum, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Kreosotum, Platina, Sabina, Silicea, Stannum.*

VARICES, at the parts:—*Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Zincum,*

VESICLES, at the parts:—1. *Graphites.*

2. *Staphysagria, Sulphur.*

VULVA irritated:—1. *Calcarea, Conium, Natrum muriaticum, Sepia, Silicea.*

2. *Mercurius, Nux vomica, Thuja.*

3. *Ammonium, Bryonia, Graphites, Kali, Kreosotum, Staphysagria, Sulphur.*

4. *Agaricus, Alumina, Ambra, Cantharis, Carbo vegetabilis, Dulcamara, Hepar, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla.*

WIND from the vagina:—*Bromine, Lycopodium, Sanguinaria.*

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ARTICLE II.

MENSTRUAL COLIC.

SECTION 11.

Nature of the malady.—Menstrual colic is generally one of the most marked symptoms of dysmenorrhœa. Its seat seems to be the uterus; it is either inflammatory or purely nervous in its character; often it resembles labor-pain, and only comes on at intervals; at other times it is continuous, and is principally felt in the loins, hips and lower limbs. It generally precedes the menstrual discharge by a few hours or days, and ceases as soon as the blood has begun to flow properly; in other cases it only makes its appearance after the courses have commenced to flow, which are sometimes interrupted in consequence of the colic, for a longer or shorter period. This colic is often accompanied by the expulsion of a kind of false membrane, after which the blood re-commences to flow. Sometimes, if the blood is arrested by the colic, the breasts swell, become more sensitive, and even painful. Few women are entirely free from these pains; some remain subject to them as long as the menstrual functions last. The most frequent and exciting causes of this colic are, a cold, especially when caused by exposure of the feet to dampness; errors in the mode of living, or the vicious and imprudent use of drugs during the menstrual flow.

SECTION 12.

Treatment.—The best remedies for these pains are, during the flow, *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Coffea*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*—particularly:

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BELLADONNA.—For pains in the abdomen, as if the parts were clutched; pains in the sides, with pulling all along the thighs; weight and pressure on the parts, as if everything would fall through; the pains come on before the appearance of the courses, with determination of blood to the head, blue before the eyes, frightful fancies and rage; red and puffed face, pains in the sides, violent thirst.

CALCAREA.—Abdominal colic, with leucorrhœa; cramp-pains in the sides; colic, with shivering; swelling and painfulness of the breasts; polypi of the womb; rush of blood to the head, with vertigo and stupefaction; loss of appetite; embarrassed respiration; toothache; nausea or vomiting.

CHAMOMILLA.—Violent colic, consequent upon profuse and premature menses, with sensitiveness of the abdomen, as if ulcerated; labor-pains; painful pressure in the sides, down to the abdomen and private parts; violent abdominal cramps, with greenish or watery diarrhœa, nausea, eructations, yellow coating of the tongue, bitter mouth; dark, coagulated blood; fainting turns, with thirst, coldness of the limbs, pale and haggard face.

COCCULUS.—Abdominal cramps, colic with pressure, pressure on the chest, with restlessness, sighs; suppression or scanty menses, with black coagula; flatulence, nausea unto fainting; paralytic weakness, with oppression, cramps in the chest, anxiety, convulsive movements of the limbs; flesh-colored leucorrhœa, with bloody and purulent serum instead of the menses.

COFFEA.—Distressing and maddening colic; fulness and pressure in the abdomen, as if it would burst; abdominal cramps ascending to the chest; nervousness, with restlessness, cries, and twisting of the whole body; profuse menstrual discharge, with serous mucus, voluptuous itching of the parts and excessive sexual excitement.

NUX VOMICA.—*Uterine cramps*, with painful pressure in the hypogastrium, down to the thighs; lameness in the sides; distention of the bowels; constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool; frequent urging to urinate, with tenesmus of the

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bladder; the menses are *premature* and last *too long*, reappearing several times after having seemed to cease; irascible mood.

PULSATILLA.—Colic, abdominal spasms, retarded menses; discharge of black coagula, or of a pale and serous blood; hepatic pains, gastralgia, *pains in the sides*, nausea and desire to vomit, or *sour and slimy vomiting;* megrim, vertigo; *shivering, with pale face;* leucorrhœa, weeping mood, anxiety, sadness and melancholy; weight in the bowels as from a stone; violent pressure in the lower bowels, with pulling down the thighs; numbness of the legs when sitting; violent pressure on the rectum, like urging to stool.

SULPHUR.—*Colic and abdominal cramps*, rush of blood to the head, nose-bleed, toothache, water-brash, gastralgia, itching of the parts, dyspnœa, cough, premature and profuse menses, with pale blood.

DOSE.—These different remedies may be administered as follows:—Dissolve from six to eight globules, or one or two drops, of the attenuated medicine in solution, in about ten or twelve table spoonfuls of water, and give the patient a table-spoonful of this solution every half hour, or every hour or two hours, until the pain ceases; the frequency of the dose depends upon the intensity or the frequency of the paroxysms.

SECTION 13.

Other Remedies.—If the above-mentioned remedies should prove insufficient, we may administer *Aconitum*, *Bryonia*, *Graphites*, *Ignatia*, *Phosphorus*, *Secale*, *Sepia*, *Platina*, *Veratrum*.

ACONITUM.—Distressing colic, with congestion of the head and chest; palpitation of the heart; pressive, throbbing or stinging headache; red cheeks; full and hard pulse; feverish heat, with thirst; irascible mood; vertigo or fainting turns on raising herself in bed; is most suitable to plethoric young girls, who lead a sedentary life.

BRYONIA.—Colic, with leucorrhœa, or rheumatic pains in

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the limbs; pressive or burning gastralgia; pressure and fulness in the pit of the stomach; congestion of the chest and head, with short cough or nose-bleed; constipation; coldness, frequent shivering.

CUPRUM.—Abdominal cramps, ascending to the stomach and chest, with vomiting, convulsions, cries, suppression or scanty menses.

GRAPHITES.—Cutting and crampy colic, with scanty and short menses; discharge of a thick and black blood, or else pale and serous; nausea, pains in the chest, bronchial or nasal catarrh; weakness, rheumatic pains in the limbs; œdema of the feet and legs.

IGNATIA.—Contractive cramp-colic, with premature and profuse menses; discharge of black blood mixed with coagula; oppressive headache; photophobia; anxiety, palpitation of the heart, and fainting turns.

PHOSPHORUS.—Colic, as if the bowels were cut with knives, with pains in the sides, vomiting of bile, mucus and food; the menses at first delay, then become too profuse and flow too long, with weakness, rings around the eyes, loss of flesh, restlessness; stinging headache, lameness of the limbs, palpitation of the heart, spitting of blood, shivering, swelling of the gums and cheek.

PLATINA.—Cramp-colic, with painful pressure on the genital parts; the menses are premature, last too long, and are too profuse, with black and slimy blood; leucorrhœa before or after the menses; frequent urging to urinate; constipation, hard stool; anorexia; vertigo; anguish, weeping, restlessness; sleeplessness; suspicious mood.

SECALE CORNUTUM.—Tearing and cutting colic, with profuse and long menstrual flow; cold limbs, pale face, cold sweat, weakness, small and almost suppressed pulse; violent twisting of the body; cries, rolling on the ground.

SEPIA.—Cramp-colic, pressure on the parts, scanty or profuse menses; leucorrhœa, headache, lameness of the limbs, toothache, melancholy.

VERATRUM.—Colic, with nausea, vomiting, hysteric dis-

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tress; labor-pains in the sides and hypogastrium; *colic with diarrhœa after the menses;* headache before the menses; icy cold hands, feet and nose; weakness, fainting turns; pale and earthy face; sense of constriction in the throat; sexual excitement.

Dose.—These medicines are administered in the same manner as prescribed for the remedies of the previous paragraph, at the end of the list.

Section 14.

General Indications.—Beside the remedies mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, we may have to resort to, 3, *Alumina, Ammonium, Ammonium muriaticum, Baryta, China, Conium, Cocculus, Cuprum, Lachesis, Silicea, Zincum,* 4, *Carbo vegetabilis, Causticum, Kreosotum, Laurocerasus, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica, Mercurius, Natrum, Nitrum, Sarsaparilla, Stannum, Stramonium, Sulphur, Sulphuric acid.*

When the colic sets in before the menses:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Platina, Pulsatilla.*
3. *Alumina, Ammonium, Baryta, Causticum, Graphites, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Nitrum, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

With the menses:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Graphites, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Cocculus, Coffea, Ignatia, Nux vom., Secale.*
3. *Agnus, Alumina, Ammonium, Ammonium muriat., China, Conium, Crocus, Silicea, Zincum.*
4. *Carbo veget., Kreosotum, Laurocerasus, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbon., Mercurius, Sarsaparilla, Stannum, Stramonium, Sulphuris acidum.*

After the menses:—*Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*

Moreover, if the menses are too long:—1. *Nux vomica, Platina, Secale.*
2. *Bryonia, Calcarea, Coffea, Ignatia, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

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TOO PROFUSE:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Nux vomica, Platina, Secale.*
2. *Chamomilla, Coffea, Ignatia, Phosphorus, Sepia.*
3. *Aconite, Bryonia, China, Crocus, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*

PREMATURE:—*Calcarea, Chamomilla, Cocculus, Ignatia, Nux vom., Phosphorus, Platina, Sepia, Sulphur.*

RETARDED:—1. *Graphites, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur*
2. *Aconite, Calcarea, Cocculus, Phosphorus, Veratrum.*

SCANTY:—1. *Graphites, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Aconite, Cocculus, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

SHORT:—1. *Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Graphites, Phosphorus, Platina.*

SUPPRESSED:—1. *Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Aconite, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Cocculus, Ignatia, Phosphorus, Veratrum.*

BLOOD, COAGULATED:—1. *Belladonna, Chamomilla, Ignatia, Platina, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Bryonia, Nux vomica, Secale, Sepia, Pulsatilla.*

BLACK, DARK:—1. *Chamomilla, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Belladonna, Bryonia, Sepia, Sulphur.*

PALE, WATERY:—1. *Belladonna, Graphites, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Bryonia, Calcarea, Phosphorus, Platina, Secale.*

For further information see the Article DYSMENORRHŒA, Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

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ARTICLE III.

MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES, AND ALTERATIONS OF THE MENSTRUAL BLOOD.

WHEN THE MENSES ARE TOO COPIOUS, PREMATURE, TOO LONG, SCANTY, RETARDED, TOO SHORT, FULL, ETC.

SECTION 15.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Besides the various ailments which may occur before, after, or during the menses, and which constitute in their totality what we have termed *dysmenorrhœa*, of which a more particular description has been furnished in Sections 2–10, the menstrual flow itself is liable to irregularities, setting in before or after the regular period, and being either too copious or too scanty, too short or too long. The blood is likewise susceptible of morbid changes, as regards color, consistence, smell, etc. These irregularities may be unaccompanied by any other distress or irregularity in the menstrual functions; most frequently, however, they are the first cause of dysmenorrhœa and many other menstrual ailments. For this reason we shall furnish a more detailed account of these various sufferings than we have been able to do under the head of Dysmenorrhœa, Section 3. We shall treat in succession, 1st, of *premature* menstruation; 2nd, *profuse* menstruation; 3d, menstruation of *excessive* duration; 4th, *retarded* menstruation; 5th, *scanty* menstruation; 6th, menstruation of *insufficient duration*; 7th, of the various alterations of the menstrual blood.

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Section 16.

Premature Menstruation.—The best remedies are in general,

1. *Ambra, Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Rhus, Sabina.*

2. *Ammonium, Ammonium muriaticum, Asarum, Bovista, Cantharis, Cina, Cocculus, Colchicum, Crocus, Kali, Kreosotum, Leurocerasus, Magnes australis, Manganum, Platina, Secale, Sepia, Sulphuris acidum.*

3. *Alumina, Arnica, Asafœtida, Belladonna, Borax, Bryonia, Carbo animalis, China, Colocynthis, Hepar, Iodium, Lachesis, Ledum, Magnesia muriatica, Muriatis acidum, Natrum, Nitri acidum, Nux moschata, Phosphori acidum, Plumbum, Pulsatilla, Ruta, Silicea, Spongia, Stannum, Sulphur.*

With the following particular indications:—

Ambra.—Painful varices at the legs; *thick leucorrhœa*, with stitches in the vagina and discharges of pieces of bluish and whitish mucus; burning in the parts; excoriation-pains, violent itching and swelling of the labia.

Belladonna.—Premature and profuse menses with bright-red, foul-smelling, and coagulating blood; colic, as if every thing would fall through the vagina; throbbing headache; red and puffed face; blur before the eyes; sweat on the chest, at night, with thirst.

Calcarea.—Premature and profuse menses, with cutting in the bowels, toothache, leucorrhœa, swelling of the veins; before the menses, headache, colic, shuddering, leucorrhœa and swelling of the breasts with sensitiveness.

Carbo Vegetabilis.—Premature and profuse menses, preceded by eruptions and itching of the skin, headache or colic; cutting colic when the flow stops, with backache, lameness in the limbs, toothache, vomiting, headache.

Chamomilla.—Profuse menses, with drawing cramp-colic from the sides to the abdomen; dark coagula; thirst; cold limbs, fainting.

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IGNATIA.—Menses every fortnight, with compressive cramp-pain, hardness and distention of the abdomen; hysteric symptoms; nausea with fainting; shuddering all over, with pale face; sight feeble and blurred; intolerance of light and noise.

IPECACUANHA.—The menses set in too soon without any known cause, they are too copious, the blood is bright-red and coagulates readily; weakness, restlessness and aversion to food.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—Menses too copious and too long, preceded by irritability, melancholy and restlessness, with headache; during the menses; headache, desire to remain in bed, toothache, cramp-colic and nightly fever.

NUX VOMICA.—Profuse menses, with abdominal cramps; menses every fortnight; during the menses; vomiting, headache above the eyes, dry heat and weakness.

PHOSPHORUS.—Profuse menses, with pains in the sides, colic, swelling of the gums and cheek; during the menses; cutting in the bowels, backache, spitting of blood, palpitation of the heart and fermentation in the bowels.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.—Profuse discharge of blood, with coagula; labor-pains; excoriation-pains in the vagina.

SABINA.—Profuse menses, with discharge of coagula; colic, labor-pains, scanty and red urine, mucous discharge from the vagina.

Moreover, if the menses break out again before their time in consequence of a violent *emotion*, give *Platina*.

If in consequence of an *exertion*, give *Arnica* and *Rhus*.

If without any *known* cause, *Ipecacuanha*.

For more precise information, see *Dysmenorrhœa*, Sections 5–10.

DOSE.—Of these different medicines give from four to six globules dry on the tongue, or one or two drops of the attenuated tincture in a teaspoonful of water or on a little sugar, a few days after the menses cease to flow, and repeat the dose every week until the next menstrual period is about to set in.

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Section 17.

Profuse menstruation.—The principal remedies are:—

1. *Belladonna, Calcarea. Chamomilla, China, Ferrum, Ipecacuanha, Nux vomica, Platina, Sabina, Secale, Stramonium.*

2. *Arsenicum, Bryonia, Cantharis, Carbo vegetabilis. Coffea, Crocus, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Magnes australis, Mercurius, Natrum muriaticum, Nitri acidum, Nux moschata, Phosphorus, Sepia, Sulphur, Sulphuris acidum.*

3. *Aconitum, Agaricus, Ambra, Ammonium muriaticum, Antimonium, Borax, Bovista, Carbo animalis, Causticum, Chelidonium, Cina, Cyclamen, Hepar, Iodium, Kreosotum, Laurocerasus, Ledum, Lycopodium, Moschus, Muriatis acidum, Natrum, Nitrum, Phosphori acidum, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Ruta, Sambucus, Selenium, Silicea, Stannum, Veratrum.* With the following particular indications:

Belladonna.—Profuse and premature menses, with violent bearing-down in the genital organs; bright-red, offensive discharge, readily coagulating; pulsative headache in the temples; red and puffed face; pains in the sides.

Calcarea.—Cutting colic, toothache and leucorrhœa during the menses; swelling and sensitiveness of the renal region before the appearance of the menses; headache, colic and shuddering; lascivious dreams; dyspnœa.

Chamomilla.—Discharge of a dark-red or black blood, offensive, occasionally mixed with coagula; labor-pains, thirst, cold extremities, pale face, weakness unto fainting, blurr before the eyes, buzzing in the ears.

China.—Watery and pale blood, or coagula now and then, with uterine cramps, frequent urging to urinate and painful distention of the bowels; laziness; weakness and disposition to sweat; confusion in the head and buzzing in the ears; swelling of the legs.

Ferrum.—Profuse discharge of blood which is partially thin, and partially black and coagulated, with labor-pains; vascular excitement, headache, vertigo, glowing redness of the face, full and hard pulse.

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IPECACUANHA.—Copious and uninterrupted discharge of a liquid and bright-red blood, with cutting in the umbilical region, pressure on the womb and rectum, shivering, coldness, heat of the head, weakness, pale face, nausea and constant desire to lie down.

NUX VOMICA.—Menses premature and too long, with vertigo, constipation, nausea and weakness, cramp-colic frontal headache, aggravation of the symptoms in the morning.

PLATINA.—Thick and dark blood, with painful drawing in the sides down to the groin, as if the abdominal viscera were drawn down; excessive sexual excitement.

SABINA.—Discharge of dark blood, mixed with coagula, accompanied by colic and labor-pains; weakness, rheumatic pains in the limbs and head.

SECALE CORNUTUM.—Suitable to feeble, worn-out, cachectic females, with coldness of the extremities, pulse full, leaden countenance, small pulse, uneasiness and fear of death.

STRAMONIUM.—Profuse discharge of black blood, with large coagula; during the menses, drawing pains in the abdomen, thighs and limbs; talkative; the body smells of semen.

For further information concerning remedies and their indications, see *Dysmenorrhœa*, Sections 5–10.

DOSE.—The same as indicated at the end of Section 17.

SECTION 18.

MENSES OF EXCESSIVE DURATION.—The principal remedies are:—

1. *Aconitum, China, Cuprum, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Platina, Secale, Sulphur.*

2. *Baryta, Bryonia, Calcarea, Cantharis, Coffea, Crocus, Ferrum, Kreosotum, Magnes australis, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Rhus, Sabina, Sepia.*

3. *Arsenicum, Asarum, Belladonna, Causticum, Chelidonium, Dulcamara, Kali, Laurocerasus, Stramonium.*

With the following indications:

ACONITUM.—Congestion of the head and heart, with sting-

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ing pains, full and hard pulse; blurred and bright-red blood, coagulating readily; moral and nervous excitements; feverish heat with red cheeks, or weakness, fainting turns and pale face when raising herself from a recumbent posture.

CHINA.—Weakness, with pale face, rings around the eyes, blur before them, ringing in the ears; labor-pains; swollen feet; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with nightly headache; nervousness and irritable mood.

CUPRUM.—The menses are too profuse, with abdominal cramps, congestion of the head, pressive headache at the vertex, red face and eyes, frequent nausea with vomiting, palpitation of the heart.

IGNATIA.—The menses last too long, followed by hysterical symptoms, with discharge of coagula. During the menses: abdominal spasms, headache with heaviness and heat in the head, photophobia, contractive colic, anguish, palpitation of the heart, and weakness unto fainting.

LYCOPODIUM.—Profuse menses, reappearing several times, even after having ceased to flow; before the menses: shuddering, malaise, sadness, lowness of spirits, apprehensive mood; during the menses: sour taste in the mouth, nausea.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—Menses last too long, with profuse discharge, headache, sadness, abdominal cramps, shivering, frequent yawning.

NUX VOMICA.—Premature menses; they last too long, reappear several times after having ceased to flow, with uterine cramps, frontal headache, vertigo, constipation, nausea, dyspepsia, and irritable mood.

PLATINA.—Profuse menses, with pressure on the parts, thick and black or else slimy and sticky blood, sexual excitement, also of the parts.

SECALE.—Profuse menses, with violent cramps; all the symptoms are worse during and before the menses; tingling in the legs, weakness; nocturnal cramps in the calves and soles of the feet.

SULPHUR.—When the foregoing remedies are insufficient,

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with discharge of an acrid, black and corrosive blood; eruptions and tetter on the skin here and there.

For further details see Sections 5–10.

DOSE.—The same as at the close of Section 17.

SECTION 19.

RETARDED MENSTRUATION.—The principal remedies are:

1. *Causticum, Cuprum, Dulcamara, Graphites, Kali, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum muriaticum, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur.*

2. *Aconitum, Agnus, Chelidonium, Cocculus, Drosera, Ferrum, Mercurius, Petroleum, Sabina, Valeriana, Zincum.*

3. *Ammonium, Aurum, Bryonia, Calcarea, Cicuta, Crocus, Digitalis. Hyoscyamus, Magnes arcticus, Magnesia muriatica, Sabadilla, Sarsaparilla, Staphysagria, Stramonium, Strontiana, Veratrum.*

With the following particular indications:

CAUSTICUM.—The menses are too scanty, flowing only in the day-time; melancholy, gloomy mood, pains in the sides before the menses; yellow complexion, abdominal colic and vertigo during the menses.

CUPRUM.—Abdominal spasms or general convulsions, with cries; congestion of the head; headache at the vertex; face and eyes red, or else pale, with rings around the eyes; frequent nausea with vomiting; palpitation of the heart, and cramps in the chest.

DULCAMARA.—The menstrual blood is pale, and the flow is too short; tetter at the labia; miliaria before the menses.

GRAPHITES.—Delaying menses, too scanty, with abdominal colic, weight in the abdomen and dulness of the head; heaviness of the arms and legs; abdominal cramps, pains in the chest, weakness, discharge of blood from the anus, pains in the limbs, during the menses.

KALI CARBONICUM.—Pressure towards the parts; soreness and redness around the parts and between the thighs; a good deal of heat, with thirst, and restless nights; the menstrual blood is acrid and fetid.

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LACHESIS.—Colic in the back, at the commencement of the menses, with abdominal cramps and throbbing headache; scanty flow, with nose-bleed, and distress.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.—Delaying menses, with sore throat, canine hunger, pains in the stomach, nausea before the menses, which flow only at night.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—Menses *too late and scanty*, with rush of blood to the head; melancholy, anxiety, headache, qualmishness, blood-spitting, before the menses.

PHOSPHORUS.—Leucorrhœa, frequent urging to urinate, weeping, before the menses; shivering, weariness, fever, stinging headache, and spitting of blood, during the menses; suitable to persons with delicate constitutions and inclining to pulmonary diseases.

PULSATILLA.—Menses at times delaying, at others premature, with black blood mixed with mucous, or pale and serous blood; nausea and vomiting, shivering, pale face, stitching colic extending to the parts; semi-lateral headache, with drawing pains extending to the face, ears and teeth; tendency to diarrhœa, leucorrhœa.

SEPIA.—Delaying menses, with fainting turn, violent colic, shuddering all over, burning in the vulva, *soreness* and swelling of the parts, leucorrhœa and pressure in the abdomen, before the menses; uterine cramps and rheumatic pains in the limbs during the menses; yellow border across the nose and cheeks.

SILICEA.—Delaying menses, with diarrhœa, or painful pressure above the eyes, before the menses; scanty menses; strong smell of the menstrual blood.

SULPHUR.—When the other remedies fail, with headache before, during and after the menses; loss of flesh; heat in the head; weakness after eating.

For further details, see Sections 5–10.

DOSE.—The same as has been indicated at the end of Section 17.

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Section 20.

The menses are too scanty.—Principal remedies:

1. *Ammonium, Conium, Dulcamara, Graphites, Kali, Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*

2. *Baryta, Cocculus, Magnesia carbon., Natrum muriaticum, Phosphorus.*

3. *Aconitum, Alumina, Causticum, Cuprum, Lycopodium Magnes arcticus, Mercurius, Ruta, Sabadilla, Sarsaparilla, Sepia, Silicea. Staphysagria.*

With the following particular indications:

Ammonium.—Menses too short, with pressure on the parts, backache, cramp-colic, toothache, violent pains in the sides, pale face, coryza and shivering.

Conium.—Scanty and premature menses, preceded by painful sensitiveness of the breasts. During the menses: painful abdominal cramps, bearing down on the parts, and pulling in the thighs.

Dulcamara.—The menses are too short and scanty, with pale and serous blood; tetter at the vulva.

Graphites.—Pale blood, with violent headache, nausea in the morning, labor-pains, painfulness of the varices, rheumatic pains in the limbs, uterine spasms, pains in the chest, weakness, the ulcers are worse.

Kali Carbonicum.—Short and scanty menses, with dropsical symptoms, pale blood, soreness of the parts, abdominal colic, nausea, flatulence, etc.

Lachesis.—Short and scanty menses, especially after the ineffectual use of Sepia, toothache which is worse in proportion as the menses flow scantily, colic, leucorrhœa, cramps in the bowels.

Pulsatilla.—Delaying and short menses, gastralgic pains, black and thick blood, or else pale and watery, flowing only at times; shivering, pale face, sadness, melancholy, weeping mood; burning cramps in the bowels, leucorrhœa.

Sepia.—Scanty and delaying menses, with toothache, swelling of the cheeks, fainting weakness, blur before the

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eyes; lameness, rheumatic pains, abdominal cramps, with pressure on the parts.

SULPHUR.—When the other remedies fail, and the following symptoms occur: Pale blood, drowsiness in the day-time, abdominal cramps, convulsions, pains in the sides and bowels, itching of the parts.

For further details, see Sections 5–10, and *Amenorrhœa.*

DOSE.—The same as at the close of Section 17.

SECTION 21.

MENSES WHICH ARE TOO SHORT.—Principal remedies;

1. *Ammonium, Baryta, Conium, Dulcamara, Graphites, Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

2. *Alumina, Cuprum, Magnesia carbonica, Mercurius, Natrum muriaticum, Platina, Ruta, Sabadilla.*

3. *Bryonia, Bovista, Carbo animalis, Colchicum, Iodium, Ipecacuanha, Kali, Lycopodium, Magnes arcticus, Magnesia muriatica, Manganum, Moschus, Nux vomica, Rhodendron, Sarsaparilla, Silicea.*

With the following particular indications:

AMMONIUM.—Menses too scanty and too pale, with colic, toothache and pains in the sides.

BARYTA.—Menses too short and too scanty, with leucorrhœa, swelling of the gums and toothache.

CONIUM.—Scanty menses and short, with painful pulling from the back to the sacrum; painful uterine spasms.

DULCAMARA.—Menses short and delaying, with pale and watery blood; scanty menses.

GRAPHITES.—Menses short and scanty, with pale blood, pains in the sides, shivering, colic and diarrhœa after the menses.

LACHESIS.—Short and scanty menses, with distress, especially at the critical age; abdominal cramps, during the menses.

PULSATILLA.—Menses short, scanty and delaying, with thick and black, or else pale and serous blood, leucorrhœa, shivering, pale face and weeping mood.

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SULPHUR.—Menses too short, pale and scanty, with headache, itching at the vulva, colic, corrosive leucorrhœa.

For further details see Sections 5–10.

DOSE.—The same as at the close of Section 17.

SECTION 22.

MORBID CHANGES IN THE MENSTRUAL BLOOD.—The normal menstrual blood is red, liquid, a little sticky, almost resembling arterial blood; according to some authors, it should not coagulate, whereas others look upon the presence of coagula in the menstrual fluid as something quite natural. As a general rule the menstrual blood, as regards color, quantity, intensity of the flow, differs a good deal from one period to the other. It is successively very red, less red, pale like water, black, thick, viscous or fluid. Sometimes those changes can be traced to distinct causes, such as a keen disappointment, after which the flow becomes either more scanty or more copious, or the color of the blood changes; in spasmodic affections the blood is paler; in scrofulous persons it is scanty, paler, less consistent, or else thick and black. Among chlorotic individuals it is almost always watery, pale, causing scarcely a yellow stain. In syphilitic affections it is likewise very often discolored and pale. In eruptive, scorbutic, typhoid affections, the blood is sometimes blackish and fetid. If the blood is retained in the uterus for some time, it becomes black, thin, inodorous. In cancerous or herpetic affections, the menstrual blood has been known to possess deleterious characters, and to communicate by intercourse non-syphilitic discharges from the urethra. But in most cases it is impossible to account for the changes which take place in the menstrual blood. Hence these changes seem of very little avail in establishing a general dignosis; but they help to point out the remedy which is most adapted to some peculiar menstrual irregularity. Here follow the various therapeutic indications which we are enabled to offer in reference to this subject:

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BLOOD ACRID, burning, excoriating, smarting:—1. *Kali, Silicea.*
2. *Bovista, Graphites, Sarsaparilla, Sepia.*
3. *Ammonium, Arsenicum, Cantharis, Nitrum.*
4. *Baryta, Carbo veget., Hepar, Rhus, Sulphur, Sulphuris acidum, Zincum.*

BLACK, dark:—1. *Chamomilla, Crocus, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Ammonium, Antimonium, Kreosotum, Lachesis, Magnesia carbon., Nitri acidum, Sepia.*
3. *Aurum, Belladonna, Bryonia, China, Sulphuris.*
4. *Arnica, Cantharis, Cuprum, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Nux moschata, Phosphorus acidum, Platina, Selenium, Stramonium.*
5. *Aconite, Carbo veget., Cocculus, Conium, Digitalis, Drosera, Ferrum, Graphites, Ledum, Magnesia muriatica, Nitrum, Phosphorus, Secale.*

COAGULATED:—1. *Chamomilla, Platina, Rhus.*
2. *Belladonna, China, Ferrum, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Pulsatilla, Sabina, Stramonium.*
3. *Arnica, Cantharis, Causticum, Crocus, Magnesia muriat., Mercurius, Nitrum, Nitri acidum, Phosphori acidum, Strontiana.*
4. *Bryonia, Carbo animalis, Kreosotum, Nux vomica, Secale, Sepia.*

FETID:—1. *Belladonna, Bryonia.*
2. *Carbo animalis, Chamomilla, Crocus, Sabina.*
3. *Ignatia, Silicia, Sulphur.*
4. *Arsenicum, Carbo veget., Causticum, China, Kali, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Platina, Secale.*

PALE, watery:—1. *Belladonna, Dulcamara, Hyoscyamus, Sabina.*
2. *Carbo veget., Graphites, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
3. *Arnica, Calcarea, Ferrum, Ledum, Magnes australis, Phosphorus, Rhus, Secale.*

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4. *Antimonium, Bryonia, Drosera, Ipecacuanha, Laurocerasus, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Nitrum, Nitri acidum, Platina, Sabadilla, Strontiana, Zincum.*
5. *Ammonium, Arsenicum, Borax, Bovista, Cantharis, Carbo animalis, China, Digitalis, Kreosotum, Magnesia, Nux moschata, Sepia, Silicea, Stramonium.*

SLIMY:—1. *Cocculus.*
2. *Pulsatilla, Sulphuric acidum.*

LOUR:—*Sulphur.*

THICK:—1. *Pulsatilla.*
2. *Crocus, Cuprum, Platina.*
3. *Arnica.*
4. *Carbo veget., Nitrum, Nux moschata, Sulphur.*

VISCOUS:—1. *Crocus.*
2. *Cuprum.*
3. *Secale.*
4. *Magnesia Carbon., Magnesia muriatica.*

For further details see Sections 5–10.

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ARTICLE IV

AMENORRHŒA.

SECTION 23.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—By amenorrhœa we understand, in common with other authors, a menstrual suppression, which may occur between the periods of pregnancy and nursing, from the age of pubescence to the critical age at a later period. According to the functions of the organs which preside over the process of menstruation, a suppression may be owing to two distinct circumstances, namely:

1st. *Deficient exhalation or secretion*, in which case the menstrual blood is not furnished or secreted by the exhalants.

2d. *Deficient excretion*, in which case the blood is indeed regularly secreted, but its discharge from the womb is prevented by some cause or other.

Either of these cases may occur from the period when the first menses were to appear; or else it may only occur as an accidental derangement in females who had already menstruated. With reference to these conditions we distinguish:

1. *Primitive amenorrhœa*, also termed *menstrual retention* or *anæmia*, such as occurs in young girls at the age of pubescence and afterwards.

2. *Secondary amenorrhœa*, or *menstrual suppression*, as may set in suddenly in consequence of some accident or morbid cause, or else developing itself gradually, and causing a more or less complete suspension of the menstrual flow in females who had already menstruated.

But howsoever distinct these various conditions may be in a physiological aspect, pathologically and symptomatically they

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are so nearly related to each other that they cannot well be treated separately without plunging into endless repetitions. Whatever may be the nature of amenorrhœa in a given case, and independently of its primary or secondary origin, the symptoms, so far from being the same in every case, may present, on the contrary, an endless variety, and the same symptoms may occur in one form as well as in another.

This shows that the symptoms ought to be presented independently of the various forms of amenorrhœa where they occur, so much more as these symptoms may be classed under two distinct categories, namely: such as denote *inflammation*, and such as denote *weakness;* upon which distinction several authors have founded the division of amenorrhœa in

a, *Sthenic* amenorrhœa, with inflammatory symptoms; and

b, *Asthenic* amenorrhœa, with symptoms of debility or anæmia.

We will treat of these various forms in the following order:

1st. Of the *symptoms* of amenorrhœa generally.

2nd. Of the *causes* of amenorrhœa.

3rd. *Course* and *complications.*

4th. *Diagnosis* and *prognosis.*

5th. *Treatment* of the various forms of amenorrhœa.

Section 24.

Symptoms of Amenorrhœa.—What strikes us most in the condition of females attacked with amenorrhœa, is the *sthenic*, *asthenic* or purely *local* character of the symptoms, denoting either general *hyperæmia* or *anæmia*, or a *local engorgement;* so far as a rational treatment of amenorrhœa is concerned, these differences are of the utmost importance. *Sthenic* or *inflammatory* amenorrhœa, which is peculiar to sanguineous constitutions, attacks more particularly young girls of a rose-colored and warm skin, with tendency to perspire, swelling of the sub-cutaneous veins, etc. The most frequent uterine symptoms in such cases are: distress in the hypogastrium and the umbilical region, extending sometimes to the sides and at other times to the vagina and thighs, and consisting

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either of a simple heaviness or of violent, cutting or boring colic, with uterine cutting pains, swelling of the abdomen, tumefaction of the labia majora and minora, heat in the vagina, with discharge of mucus; loss of appetite, nausea, eructations, vomiting, constipation, dysuria, swelling of the breasts, with or without secretion of milk, dyspnœa, palpitation, febrile movements, general lassitude, pain in the limbs or joints, redness of the face, congested state of the eyes, headache, vertigo, buzzing in the ears, drowsiness, or sleep disturbed by dreams; pains in the stomach, diarrhœa, fainting turns, neuralgic pains in the breasts or thighs, etc. In primary amenorrhœa, the symptoms of abdominal congestion generally disappear, one after another, in a few days, and return again with increased intensity at the next period; whereas, in secondary amenorrhœa, when the menses are suppressed by some sudden cause, a real metritis may develope itself, together with many other symptoms, such as—general anasarca, partial dropsy, mental derangement, hysteria, paralysis, epilepsy, convulsions, tonic spasms, aphonia, loss of memory, etc. In *asthenic amenorrhœa*, which most generally occurs in lymphatic young girls, that have not yet menstruated, the symptoms of uterine congestion are almost wanting; but there occur, on the other hand, a good many symptoms of constitutional derangement, such as discoloration of the skin, flabby and bloated flesh, dull and languid look, headache in the back part of the head, buzzing in the ears, small and frequent pulse, lassitude, aversion to exercise, taste for strange things to eat, nausea, vomiting, chlorotic symptoms. In amenorrhœa caused by obstructions in the passage from the uterus and through the vagina, we have, besides the above-mentioned sympathetic symptoms of sthenic amenorrhœa, which may all be present again, several local symptoms, such as an enlargement, increasing from below upwards, and extending from the pubes to the umbilicus; at each successive period it grows larger and larger, so that it sometimes simulates pregnancy, especially if the breasts swell at the same time. When the blood accumulates in large quantity in the

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uterus, it gradually compresses the rectum, bladder, the sacral plexus, the sciatic nerves, impeding stool and the urinary emission, and causing a tingling in the lower extremities, pains in the groins, colic, uterine cramps, sensitiveness of the hypogastrium, and a variety of other sympathetic symptoms, resembling those of sthenic amenorrhœa.

Section 25.

Causes of Amenorrhœa.—We have stated above that menstrual suppression may arise, first: from *deficient secretion* of blood in the womb; and secondly, from *retention* of the secreted blood in the cavity of the uterus, or in the vagina. In the former case, where the menstrual blood is not secreted in sufficient quantity to be expelled from the womb, the causes of this deficiency generally exist anteriorly to the period of pubescence, and are inherent in the constitution of the girl. These causes are:—first: a nervous constitution; second, a robust or plethoric constitution; third, a weakly or cachectic constitution; fourth, a lymphatic, flabby constitution, with white skin and tendency to grow fleshy. Among the direct causes we have to notice, atrophy of the uterus or ovaria, deficient development, functional weakness, or entire absence of the uterus. Primary amenorrhœa is sometimes owing to organic affections and visceral lesions in other parts of the body, such as pulmonary phthisis, chlorosis, scrofula, etc. Hence we see that the causes which prevent the first appearance of the menses, in young girls, are generally of a constitutional character, and predispose the person for such a difficulty. This remark likewise, applies to *secondary* or accidental amenorrhœa, which develops itself gradually, slowly, or incompletely, for the same causes which prevent the first menstrual flow in young girls, afterwards operate to gradually arrest the menses after they have made their appearance. It is different in *sudden* menstrual suppressions; here *occasional causes* play the chief part. Among them we distinguish in the first place low dwellings, badly lighted, cold, wet and insalubrious; ex-

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treme changes of temperature; the requirements of fashion and gallantry, in consequence of which, dashing women sometimes expose themselves half covered to the air, and at other times load themselves with unnecessary garments. The improper use of corsets, cold baths, washes, astringent injections, stimulating food or insufficient nourishment, may likewise occasion the suppression. Changes of locality and occupation, and the functions to which females may have to attend, are likewise exciting causes.

A sedentary mode of life, like that of the seamstress, nun, etc., or excessive exercise, like that of dancers, singers, servants, etc., induce amenorrhœa as readily as a change from the country to a large city, admission to an hospital, a boarding-school or convent, a fatiguing journey, standing behind the counter, or any other radical change in the condition of young girls. Complete abstemiousness or sexual excesses, may likewise occasion amenorrhœa. Exposure to cold air when sweating, cold drinks or washes, ice-cream, loss of blood, sudden acute diseases, intense pain, odors, considerable changes in one's mode of life, fatigue, emetics, purgatives, abuse of drugs either in domestic practice or under treatment; all such causes may likewise induce menstrual suppression. The same may be said of sudden emotions, such as anger, sudden joy, fright, etc. In some cases amenorrhœa is only a symptomatic and sympathetic condition, caused by some other affection, such as pulmonary tubercles, chronic laryngitis, epilepsy, chlorosis, carcinoma, arthritis, diseases of the womb, ovaries, brain, heart, stomach, lungs, breasts, etc. As regards amenorrhœa from *deficient excretion*, it is always produced by mechanical difficulties which prevent the free discharge of blood, such as malformation of the parts, closing of the vulva, obstruction of the mouth of the womb by mucous secretions, membranes across the vagina, etc.

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SECTION 26.

COURSE, COMPLICATIONS AND TERMINATIONS.—Considered in itself, amenorrhœa runs a continuous course, except that, in the sthenic variety, when the suppression took place suddenly, there occurs about the period when the menses ought to appear, an aggravation of all the general and local symptoms. As regards the duration of amenorrhœa, it is exceedingly variable; accidental amenorrhœa may last but a very short time, whereas primary amenorrhœa, and such as is depending upon some other organic affections, may run a very long course. As regards complications, we find almost every form of disease mentioned by the various authors as resulting from the gradual or sudden suppression of the menses. Such are pulmonary phthisis, asthma, chlorosis, heart-disease, cancer, pains in the stomach, dyspepsia, piles, megrim, hysteria, hypochondria, various moral and mental affections, chorea, convulsions, nervous diseases, lesions of the lymphatic system, phlegmasiæ, disorganizations, rheumatisms, gout, various eruptions and ulcerations, herpes, styes, erysipelas, cutaneous diseases, ophthalmia, toothache, catarrhal discharges, hæmorrhages from other organs. However, although many of these diseases are undoubtedly caused by amenorrhœa, yet it is well known at this day that they, on the contrary, cause the suppression. Such are all chronic affections, such as phthisis, cancer, plethora, chlorosis, anæmia, general weakness, heart-disease, chronic rheumatism, gout, paralysis, etc. But it is different as regards the mucous discharges, vicarious hæmorrhages, inflammatory congestions, leucorrhœa, mucous diarrhœa, otorrhœa, bronchial catarrh, blind or fluent piles, ophthalmia, otitis, stomachitis, megrim and the other forms of neuralgia or neurosis that develope themselves as consequences of sudden amenorrhœa. These symptoms are real complications of amenorrhœa, and disappear again as soon as the discharge returns, whereas, in all cases where amenorrhœa is a symptom of some other disease, the flow can only be restored by removing the disease which causes the suppression.

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Section 27.

Diagnosis and prognosis.—The existence of amenorrhœa is known by the evidence of the fact; but what we have particularly to ascertain is, whether the suppression arises from the retention of the menstrual blood, or from deficient secretion of this fluid in the womb. Retention often simulates pregnancy; but when the menses have been suppressed for several months, the absence of the uterine *souffle*, and of the beating of the fœtal heart, will enable us to establish a correct diagnosis. It is likewise easy to know whether amenorrhœa is caused by an imperforate hymen, a simple inspection of the vulva being sufficient to convince ourselves of this fact. If the obstacle to the discharge of the menstrual blood is situated higher up in the vagina, we have to institute a fuller exploration of the parts, which is unfortunately not always practicable; the touch through the rectum, or the introduction of a probe into the vagina, are sometimes sufficient to obtain a good diagnosis. If no mechanical difficulty whatever opposes the passage of the blood from the womb, the amenorrhœa is evidently caused by deficient secretion, in which case we have to determine whether the disorder arises from a simple delay, or from constitutional weakness, or from some other peculiar irregularity or morbid condition. In diagnosing this difficulty, the physician may be guided by the age of the patient, influences of climate, her mode of life, poverty or wealth, education, etc. In Paris, the first menses generally appear at the age of fourteen; in the country they generally appear later; in capitals and manufacturing towns at an earlier period. Young girls who are exposed to misery and starvation, menstruate later than those of the middle classes; the young ladies of wealth and fashion menstruate soonest. This shows that, without a careful examination of all the surrounding circumstances, we may mistake a natural delay for an actual suppression. At the critical period a most natural cessation of the menstrual flow may likewise be mistaken for amenorrhœa. If there is reason to apprehend the existence of preg-

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nancy, we had better, in case of doubt, wait some months before we make up any diagnosis, until the beating of the fœtal heart can be heard. Lastly, in order to decide whether amenorrhœa is *symptomatic* or *idiopathic*,—in other words, whether it is caused by, or results from the concomitant affections, it will be sufficient, in most cases, to ascertain whether the suppression has preceded or followed the alteration of the general health, or whether in case of *primary* amenorrhœa, the young girl is suffering from one of those affections which generally induce absence of the menstrual secretion, such as: chlorosis, phthisis, scrofula, diseases of the uterus, etc. As regards *prognosis*, it differs a good deal, and depends entirely upon the causes of the irregularity. As a general rule *sthenic* amenorrhœa yields more speedily to remedial agents than *asthenic* amenorrhœa, and a *sudden* suppression is often removed very easily. A mechanical retention of the menses is not at all dangerous when caused by an imperforate hymen; but if such a retention should be caused by adhesion of the parietes of the vagina or uterus, it may lead to fatal results.

Section 28.

Treatment, principal remedies:—It is of particular importance, in the treatment of amenorrhœa, to ascertain whether the absence of the menstrual discharge is owing to constitutional or accidental causes, in other words, whether it is an idiopathic or sypmtomatic condition. In the latter case, it becomes absolutely necessary to treat the disease of which amenorrhœa is a symptom. In the present instance we shall, therefore, treat only of *idiopathic* amenorrhœa, especially when caused by some accidental circumstance; as regards *primary* absence of the menstrual flow, it will be treated of in detail in the next article, under the head of *amœnia* of young girls. However we shall here give all the phenomenal indications which may possibly occur in amenorrhœa; and likewise in order to meet those cases where the diagnosis might be more or less doubtful. The principal remedies for amenorrhœa are:

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1. *Conium*, *Dulcamara*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Lycopodium*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*.

2. *Aconitum*, *Ammonium*, *Baryta*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *Causticum*, *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Cuprum*, *Ferrum*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*, *Sabadilla*, *Valeriana*.

3. *Alumina*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Borax*, *China*, *Iodium*, *Mercurius*, *Natrum*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium*, *Platina*, *Sabina*, *Staphysagria*, *Veratrum*, *Zincum*.

4. *Agnus*, *Arnica*, *Aurum*, *Carbo animalis*, *Carbo veget.*, *Colchicum*, *Colocynthis*, *Crocus*, *Digitalis*, *Drosera*, *Euphrasia*, *Guajacum*, *Helleborus*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Ignatia*, *Lachesis*, *Magnesia carbon.*, *Magnesia muriat.*, *Manganum*, *Nitri acidum*, *Petroleum*, *Phosphoric acidum*, *Rhododendron*, *Rhus*, *Ruta*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Secale*, *Stramonium*, *Strontiana*.

With the following particular indications:

Conium.—Chlorotic symptoms and hysteria; the breasts are flabby and shrivelled, or else hard and painful; nervous prostration, weakness with involuntary laughing and weeping; exhaustion after the shortest walk; anxiety and sadness; abdominal and uterine cramps, with distention of the bowels, and lancinating pains; hardness of the neck of the uterus; stinging in the parts; itching of the vulva; leucorrhœa with uterine cramps or colic; painful pimples at the pubes; abstemiousness.

Dulcamara.—Suppression in consequence of a cold, or in females affected with tetter at the parts or on other parts of skin; the breasts are engorged and hard; scrofulous constitution, with glandular engorgements; warts on the hands; disposition to cold in the head and other mucous discharges; tendency to urticaria; frequent sore throat.

Graphites.—Occasional show of the menses, but they are too pale and short, with abdominal cutting pains, uterine cramps, hysteric spasms, rheumatic pains in the limbs; œdema of the feet and hands; tetter or erysipelatous affections; hysteric headache; nausea; pains in the chest; weakness; leucorrhœa, sterility, piles, chlorosis.

Kali carbonicum.—One of our best remedies, for primary or secondary amenorrhœa, especially when the following

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symptoms are present; dyspnœa, palpitation of the heart; frequent erysipelatous eruptions; alternate paleness and redness of the face; febrile heat, with thirst and restless sleep; abdominal cramps, with sour eructations; swelling of the cheek, with stinging and swelling of the gums; leucorrhœa; smarting redness and soreness of the parts and between the thighs; irritation of the vagina during cöit; disposition to pulmonary phthisis; organic disease of the heart.

LYCOPODIUM.—Chlorotic symptoms, sadness, weeping; hysteric headache; sour mouth and vomiting; swelling of the feet; headache with pain in the sides and colic; frequent fainting turns; leucorrhœa; swelling and pressure in the pit of the stomach; drawing and tensive pains in the abdomen; the menses are suppressed by the least fright; frequent shivering; milky leucorrhœa; burning in the vagina during an embrace; bearing-down on the groin; *dryness of the vagina;* passage of wind from the vagina.

PULSATILLA.—One of our best remedies for amenorrhœa, when caused by exposure to dampness and cold, or by getting the feet wet, with the following symptoms; *semilateral headache*, with stitches through the face and teeth; pale complexion; vertigo with buzzing in the ears; stinging and wandering toothache; frequent cold in the head; dyspnœa and oppression after the least emotion; *palpitation of the heart;* coldness of the hands and feet; mucous diarrhœa; leucorrhœa; stomach ache, with nausea and vomiting; continual shuddering with yawning and stretching; swelling of the feet; gentle disposition, with tendency to sadness; freckles in the face.

SEPIA.—Almost as important a remedy for amenorrhœa as Pulsatilla, especially when accompanied by leucorrhœa or by the following symptoms; hysteric headache or megrim, frequently; toothache, with sensitiveness of the nerves; delicate constitution; delicate, white and tender skin; pale complexion, or yellowish spots in the face; nervous weakness, with disposition to perspire; alternate shuddering and heat; melancholy, sad mood, weeping; frequent cold in the head; lameness and soreness of the limbs; frequent colic and pain in the sides.

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Silicea.—Melancholy, anguish in the epigastrium, with thought of suicide; soreness and redness of the parts; blur before the eyes, diarrhœa; weak chest, with pthisicky disposition, pressive headache above the eyes; constipation, hard stool; smarting, acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa, with abdominal colic and cutting pains; itching of the vulva.

Sulphur.—Pressive and tensive headache, especially at the occiput; congestion of the head, with throbbing and buzzing in the brain; pale and sickly face, with red spots on the cheeks and rings around the eyes; excessive appetite, with loss of flesh; pressure, fulness and weight in the stomach, hypochondria and abdomen; piles; mucous diarrhœa, or else constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool; leucorrhœa, with itching of the parts; hysteria and chlorotic symptoms; dyspnœa; tendency to take cold; weariness after talking; irascible mood, or sad and weeping disposition.

Dose.—Give from four to six globules dry on the tongue, or one or two drops of the attenuated tincture on sugar, or in a spoonful of water, the morning after the day when the menses should have made their appearance, and repeat this dose every week until the flow sets in. In acute cases of sudden suppression, one or two drops of the attenuated remedy may be mixed in ten table-spoonfuls of water, and a table-spoonful of this solution may be given every five or six hours, until the discharge returns. If it does not return in a day or two, discontinue the medicine, and resume it again a few days before the next period.

Section 29.

Other Remedies.—To the above-mentioned remedies, which will be found sufficient in most cases, we will subjoin a few more, which will likewise be found indicated by the symptoms in some cases:

Aconitum.—Frequent congestion of the head or chest, with stitching or throbbing pains, and beating of the heart; pressive headache; red face; pulse full and hard; frequent attacks of heat, with thirst; irascible mood; fainting and

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vertigo on raising one's head in a recumbent posture; the symptoms are aggravated by motion and heat, eased by cold. Is particularly suitable to plethoric young girls of a sanguine temperament, and leading a sedentary life.

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.—Pains in the sides, toothache and shivering; pale face, frequent coryza, violent tearing colic; cutting colic, with pressure on the parts; profuse, acrid and corrosive leucorrhœa; soreness of the parts and between the thighs; scrofulous symptoms, impetiginous eruptions, with swelling of the glands and earache; scorbutic symptoms.

BARYTA.—Toothache, with swelling of the gums; colic, with heaviness of the limbs; scrofulous symptoms; retarded development and growth, in young girls; weakness, leucorrhœa, pains in the breasts.

BRYONIA.—Vascular excitement, frequent congestion of the head or chest, with nose-bleed and dry cough; frequent coldness and shuddering, sometimes alternating with dry heat; constipation; pressive gastralgia or colic.

CALCAREA.—Frequent congestion of the head, with vertigo; burning pains in the forehead, or pulsative headache; buzzing in the ears; painful pressure in the hypochondria, even the pressure of the clothes is unpleasant to bear; colic and cutting in the bowels, down to the thighs, especially at the time when the menses should appear; fatigue and heaviness in the whole body, especially the legs.

CAUSTICUM.—In cases where *Ammonium* seems indicated, but has no effect; hysteric symptoms, cutting colic; uterine cramps; yellowish complexion; gloomy melancholy, vertigo; backache; stinging in the breasts; profuse leucorrhœa, with colic; soreness of the parts; aversion to intercourse.

CHAMOMILLA.—Suppression in consequence of suppressed sweat; cramp-colic, peevish mood, quarrelsome, irascible; yellowish complexion, redness of one cheek and paleness of the other; cramps in the stomach, with dyspnœa and wind; diarrhœa, with colic and cutting pains; fainting turns; nausea, desire to vomit, with yellowish tongue and bitter mouth; distress in the sides.

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Cocculus.—Leucorrhœa in the place of the menses, with abdominal cramps, hysteric symptoms, pressure on the chest, oppression, uneasiness and anguish, with sadness and frequent sighs; weakness, so that she is almost unable to speak; nervous symptoms; discharge of a few drops of black blood.

Cuprum.—Congestion of the head; feverish headache on the top of the head; redness of the face and eyes, or else full face with rings around the eyes; frequent nausea and vomiting; abdominal cramps; convulsions and cries; palpitation of the heart and cramps in the chest.

Ferrum.—Weariness and weakness with trembling, loss of flesh and desire to remain seated or lying; congestion of the head, with pulsative headache; buzzing and pricking in the brain; pale and leaden face, with margins around the eyes, or red face and eyes; pressure in the shoulder and head; œdematous swelling of the face, hands and feet; lassitude in the legs and other chlorotic symptoms.

Natrum muriaticum.—Chlorotic, phthisicky, or scrofulous symptoms; pimples and itching at the vulva; falling off of the hair; congestion of the head, headache; irascible mood; uneasiness and melancholy; stinging and tearing in the teeth; cramp-colic; blood-spitting; nocturnal fever with thirst and sleeplessness; aversion to intercourse; leucorrhœa.

Phosphorus.—Suppression in young persons who generally menstruate pretty copiously, with leucorrhœa; frequent desire to urinate; weeping mood; toothache; abdominal colic; violent backache; *spitting of blood;* lameness of the limbs; congestion of the chest and head; *vicarious hæmorrhage* from the anus, urethra or other organs.

Sabadilla.—Sometimes useful in cases where *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia* or *Sulphur* seem indicated, but do not produce any effect.

Valeriana.—Suitable to nervous or hysteric females who have drank much chamomile-tea.

Dose.—The same as at the close of Section 28.

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Section 30.

Remedies that are rarely indicated.—If none of the previously-named remedies suffice, we may have recourse to the following:

Alumina, if *Calcarea* seems indicated, but remains ineffectual; restless sleep, with dreams and headache, heat in the face, palpitation of the heart on waking; leucorrhœa with weakness; uterine cramps.

Arsenicum.—Prostration; pale face with margins around the eyes; desire for acids, coffee, brandy; sexual excitement; corrosive leucorrhœa; fainting turns.

Belladonna, suitable to plethoric girls, with congestion of the head and chest; throbbing headache; heat in the head; red and bloated face; numbness of the legs when sitting; anguish about the heart; burning thirst; cramp-pains in the sides and back.

Borax.—Suppression in females who generally menstruate sufficiently; weight on the chest, dyspnœa, buzzing in the ears, throbbing in the head, etc.

China.—Pale face, rings around the eyes, pressive headache at night; pressure at the stomach after eating; dyspepsia; loss of flesh; weakness; restless sleep, with anxious and fatiguing dreams; abdominal and pulmonary spasms; nymphomania; nervousness.

Iodium.—Frequent palpitation of the heart; pale face, alternating sometimes with redness; out of breath on going up stairs; weariness in the legs, chlorotic symptoms.

Mercurius.—Congestion of the head, with dry heat and vascular excitement; leucorrhœa; œdematous swelling of the hands, feet and face; pale face; sickly look; weakness and trembling after the least work; sad or peevish; contrary mood.

Natrum carbonicum.—Frequent headache; hysteric or chlorotic symptoms; disposition to sadness, with apathy; physical and mental weakness, with heaviness in the limbs, aversion to motion; irascible mood.

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NUX MOSCHATA.—Suppression, with spasms and other hysteric symptoms, tending to sleep and fainting; prostration after the least effort; mucus on the stomach; fitful mood.

OPIUM.—Suppression with congestion of the head which feels heavy; red and hot face; drowsiness; convulsive twitchings.

PLATINA.—Sudden suppressions in females who are ordinarily regular, with spasmodic colic; constipation; hard stool; anguish; uneasiness; weeping.

SABINA.—Sudden suppression, followed by a thick and fetid leucorrhœa.

STAPHYSAGRIA.—Sensitiveness of the parts, with cramp-pains; itching of the parts; blotches and vesicles at the labia.

VERATRUM.—Amenorrhœa, with nervous headache and hysteric ailments; pale, leaden face, frequent nausea with vomiting and cold hands, feet and nose; weakness, fainting turns, sexual excitement.

For further information and details, see Sections 5–10, and the following:

DOSE.—The same as at the close of Section 28.

SECTION 31.

PARTICULAR INDICATIONS.—We here subjoin a few particular indications regarding the different forms of Amenorhœa, and the ailments which sometimes accompany the cessation of the menstrual flow.

a. FOR THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF AMENORRHŒA.

AMENORRHŒA, primary, from the period of pubescence:—

1. *Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Causticum, Graphites, Kali.*
3. *Conium, Ferrum, Magnesia carbon., Natrum muriat., Petroleum, Sabina, Sepia.*
4. *Agnus, Ammonium, Chelidon., Cocculus, Digitalis, Dulcamara, Silicea, Veratrum.*

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5. *Aconite*, *Aurum*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *Cicuta*, *Crocus*, *Cuprum*, *Drosera*, *Guajacum*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lachesis*, *Magnesia muriat.*, *Mercurius*, *Phosphorus*, *Sabadilla*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Spigelia*, *Staphysagria*, *Stramonium*, *Strontiana*, *Veratrum*, *Zincum*.

From EXCESSIVE VITALITY, with sthenic or inflammatory character:—1. *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *Nux vomica*, *Opium*, *Platina*, *Sabina*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Crocus*, *Mercurius*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*.

From CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, with asthenic character:—1. *Arsenicum*, *China*, *Conium*, *Graphites*, *Iodium*, *Natrum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Ammonium*, *Baryta*, *Calcarea*, *Cocculus*, *Dulcamara*, *Ferrum*, *Kali*, *Magnesia carbon*.
3. *Alumina*, *Causticum*, *Cuprum*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Sabadilla*, *Silicea*, *Staphysagria*, *Veratrum*.

AMENORRHŒA SYMPTOMATIC.

With CEREBRAL symptoms:—*Ammonium*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Causticum*, *Cuprum*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Opium*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, *Zincum*.

Chlorosis:—1. *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Cocculus*, *Ferrum*, *Lycopodium*, *Nitri acidum*, *Platina*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
2. *China*, *Conium*, *Helleborus*, *Kali*, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Plumbum*, *Sepia*, *Spigelia*.
3. *Arsenicum*, *Digitalis*, *Graphites*, *Mercurius*, *Phosphoricum acidum*, *Staphysagria*, *Valeriana*.
4. *Baryta*, *Carbo animalis*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Causticum*, *Ignatia*, *Oleander*, *Sabina*, *Sulphuris acidum*, *Zincum*.

With HEART AFFECTIONS:—1. *Calcarea*, *Kali*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Spigelia*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Aconitum*, *Arsenicum*, *Aurum*, *Iodium*, *Lycopodium*, *Phosphorus*, *Sepia*, *Veratrum*, *Zincum*.

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3. *Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Causticum, Chamomilla, China, Cuprum, Graphites, Mercurius, Natrum, Nitri acidum, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Platina, Sabina, Secale, Sulphuris acidum.*

With EPILEPSY:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Sulphur.*
2. *Arsenicum Chamomilla, Cocculus, Kali, Lachesis, Lycopodium Natrum muriaticum, Nitri acidum, Nux vomica, Sepia, Silicea.*
3. *Conium, Magnesia carbonica, Opium, Platina, Rhus, Secale, Stramonium.*

With GASTRIC affections:—1. *Arsenicum, Bryonia, Calcarea, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sulphur, Veratrum.*
2. *Aconitum, China, Cocculus, Kali, Lycopodium, Natrum muriaticum, Rhus, Sepia, Silicea.*
3. *Alumina, Baryta, Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Conium, Cuprum, Ferrum, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Iodium, Mercurius, Platina, Plumbum, Sabadilla, Sabina, Secale, Staphysagria, Sulphuris acidum, Valeriana, Zincum.*

With GOUT, symptoms of:—1. *Belladonna, Bryonia, Kali, Mercurius, Rhus, Sabina, Staphysagria.*
2. *Agnus, Baryta, Calcarea, Causticum, China, Cocculus, Ferrum, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Natrum muriaticum Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur, Zincum.*
3. *Alumina, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Dulcamara, Iodium, Lycopodium, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Sabadilla, Secale, Silicea.*

Chronic LARYNYSTIS:—1. *Iodium, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Causticum, Chamomilla, Lachesis, Rhus, Sabadilla, Sulphur, Veratrum, Zincum.*

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3. *Alumina*, *Ammonium*, *Arsenicum*, *Calcarea*, *China*, *Cocculus*, *Conicum*, *Graphites*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Kali*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Mercurius*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphori acidum*, *Sabina*, *Sepia*.

Mammæ, affection of:—1. *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Conium*, *Phosphorus*, *Silicea*.
2. *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Graphites*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
3. *Iodium*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Nitri acidum*, *Rhus*, *Sabina*, *Sepia*.

Uterus:—1. *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, *Kali*, *Platina*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sabina*, *Sepia*.
2. *Carbo animalis*, *Conium*, *Crocus*, *Ferrum*, *Nux vomica*, *Opium*, *Rhus*, *Secale*, *Sulphur*.
3. *Calcarea*, *China*, *Cocculus*, *Graphites*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Kreosotum*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

Ovaria:—1. *Staphysagria*.
2. *Carbo animalis*, *China*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Secale*, *Sepia*, *Zincum*.
3. *Aconitum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Graphites*, *Mercurius*, *Nitri acidum*, *Nux vomica*, *Sulphur*, *Thuja*.

Pulmonary:—1. *Calcarea*, *China*, *Conium*, *Kali*, *Lycopodium*, *Phosphorus*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*.
2. *Ferrum*, *Kreosotum*, *Mercurius*, *Natrum*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Rhus*, *Staphysagria*.
3. *Arsenicum*, *Cocculus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sabina*, *Sulphur*.

Schirrous or cancerous of uterus, or breasts:—1. *Carbo animalis*, *Graphites*, *Kreosotum*.
2. *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *China*, *Cocculus*, *Conium*, *Dulcamara*, *Mercurius*, *Nitri acid.*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Staphysagria*, *Thuja*.

Secondary:—1. *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Aconitum*, *Bryonia*, *Conium*, *Dulcamara*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Lycopodium*, *Silicea*.

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3. *Ammonium*, *Arsenicum*, *Baryta*, *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Cuprum*, *Ferrum*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*.
4. *Alumina*, *Borax*, *Bovista*, *China*, *Mercurius*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium*, *Platina*, *Sabadilla*, *Sabina*, *Staphysagria*, *Stramonium*, *Valeriana*, *Veratrum*, *Zincum*.

By some emotion:—1. *Aconitum*, *Coffea*, *Lycopodium*.
2. *Opium*, *Platina*, *Veratrum*.

By exposure, a cold:—1. *Aconitum*.
2. *Nux moschata*, *Pulsatilla*.
3. *Belladonna*, *Dulcamara*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*.

By exposure to dampness, wet feet, etc.:—1. *Pulsatilla*.
2. *Nux moschata*.
3. *Calcarea*.

AMENORRHŒA, SECONDARY.

Of young girls who generally menstruate COPIOUSLY:—
1. *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *Nux vomica*, *Opium*, *Platina*, *Sabina*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Chamomilla*, *Crocus*, *Mercurius*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*.

Of FEEBLE, cachectic females:—1. *Arsenicum*, *China*, *Conium*, *Graphites*, *Iodium*, *Natrum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Ammonium*, *Baryta*, *Cocculus*, *Dulcamara*, *Ferrum*, *Kali*, *Magnesia carbonica*.
3. *Alumina*, *Causticum*, *Cuprum*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Sabadilla*, *Silicea*, *Staphysagria*.

SLOW and gradual:—1. *Ammonium*, *Conium*, *Dulcamara*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Lachesis*, *Magnesia carbon.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Baryta*, *Cocculus*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*.
3. *Arnica*, *Alumina*, *Cuprum*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Ruta*, *Sabadilla*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Staphysagria*.

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4. *Bryonia, Carbo vegetabilis, Cicuta, Colchicum, Digitalis, Ferrum, Ignatia, Magnesia muriatic, Nux vomica, Thuja, Valeriana, Veratrum, Zincum.*

(See above: *Symptomatic Amenorrhœa, and Primary Amenorrhœa.*)

Section 32.

B. Accompanying Symptoms of Amenorrhœa.—By these symptoms we mean all such ailments as may follow menstrual suppression or primary absence of the menstrual flow, as a necessary consequence of such irregularities, not as having been instrumental in producing such suppression. Here follows a list of the principal of such ailments, together with their remedies.

Alienation, mental derangement:—1. *Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Lachesis, Nux vomica, Opium, Pulsatilla, Stramonium, Veratrum.*

2. *Arsenicum, Calcarea, Crocus, Cuprum, Mercurius, Platina, Rhus, Silicea, Sulphur.*

3. *Aconitum, Lycopodium, Nux moschata, Sepia.*

Anasarca, general:—1. *Arsenicum, China, Kali.*

2. *Graphites, Helleborus, Lycopodium, Sulphur.*

3. *Bryonia, Dulcamara, Ferrum, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

4. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Iodium, Pulsatilla, Sabina.*

Aphonia, loss of voice:—*Baryta, Belladonna, Causticum, Sulphur.*

2. *Carbo veget., Mercurius, Phosphorus.*

3. *Lachesis, Natrum muriat., Platina, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*

Appetite, lost:—1. *Arsenicum, Bryonia, China, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

2. *Aconitum, Ammonium, Belladonna, Calcarea, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Natrum muriat., Platina, Rhus, Sepia, Silicea.*

3. *Baryta, Cocculus, Conium, Iodium, Nux moschata, Opium, Veratrum.*

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ARTICULATIONS, pains in the :—1. *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Kali*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus*, *Sabina*, *Staphysagria*.
2. *Agnus*, *Baryta*, *Calcarea*, *Causticum*, *China*, *Cocculus*, *Ferrum*, *Graphites*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Natrum*, *Natrum muriat.*, *Phosphorus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, *Zincum*.
3. *Alumina*, *Carbo veget.*, *Chamomilla*, *Dulcamara*, *Iodium*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux moschata*, *Nux vomica*, *Sabadilla*, *Secale*, *Silicea*.

ASCITES :—*Arsenicum*, *China*, *Belladonna*, *Kali*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Aconitum*, *Bryonia*, *Dulcamara*, *Iodium*, *Mercurius*, *Sepia*.
3. *Cuprum*, *Lycopodium*, *Pulsatilla*.

ASTHMA :—*Aconitum*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Cuprum*, *Ferrum*, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Ammonium*, *Carbo veget.*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Kali*, *Lachesis*, *Stramonium*, *Zincum*.
3. *Calcarea*, *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Dulcamara*, *Opium*, *Silicea*, *Veratrum*.

BRONCHITIS :—1. *Graphites*.
2. *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus*, *Sulphur*.
3. *Arsenicum*, *China*, *Dulcamara*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lachesis*, *Phosphorus*.
4. *Calcarea*, *Sepia*, *Silicia*, *Staphysagria*, *Veratrum*.

BUZZING IN EARS :—1. *Belladonna*, *Graphites*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *Conium*, *Kali*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Natrum muriat.*, *Platina*, *Sepia*.
3. *Aconitum*, *Ammonium*, *Aurum*, *Cocculus*, *Dulcamara*, *Iodium*, *Magnesia carbonica*, *Nitri acidum*, *Petroleum*, *Phosphorus*, *Sabadilla*, *Silicea*, *Veratrum*.

CEPHALALGIA congestive : — 1. *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Lachesis*, *Mercurius*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.

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2. *Alumina, Chamomilla, China, Dulcamara, Kali, Lycopodium, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Sepia, Silicea.*
3. *Calcarea, Crocus, Natrum, Natrum muriaticum, Veratrum.*

HYSTERIC:—1. *Cocculus, Magnesia carbon., Phosphorus, Platina, Sepia, Valeriana, Veratrum.*
2. *Aurum, Hepar, Ignatia, Magnesia muriat., Nitri acidum.*
3. *Chamomilla, Rhus, Ruta.*

Nervous, megrim:—1. *Calcarea, China, Colocynthis, Pulsatilla, Sanguinaria, Sepia.*
2. *Bryonia, Ignatia, Nux vomica, Rhus, Veratrum.*
3. *Aconitum, Arnica, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Chamomilla, Nitri acidum, Silicea, Sulphur.*

CHLOROSIS:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Cocculus, Ferrum, Lycopodium, Nitri acidum, Platina, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *China, Conium, Helleborus, Kali, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Plumbum, Sepia, Spigelia.*
3. *Arsenicum, Digitalis, Graphites, Mercurius, Phosphori acid., Staphysagria, Valeriana.*
4. *Baryta, Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, Ignatia, Oleander, Sabina, Sulphuris acid., Zincum.*

CHOREA:—1. *Belladonna, Causticum, Cuprum, Ignatia, Nux vomica.*
2. *Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Zincum.*
3. *Arsenicum, China, Dulcamara, Iodium, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silicea.*
4. *Rhus, Sabina, Sulphur.*

COLIC, intestinal:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Cocculus, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Aconitum, Graphites, Ignatia, Phosphorus, Platina, Secale, Sepia, Veratrum.*
3. *Alumina, Ammonium, Baryta, China, Conium, Crocus, Cuprum, Lachesis, Silicea, Zincum.*

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Uterine; cramps in uterus:—1. *Chamomilla, China, Cocculus, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia.*
2. *Aconitum, Coffea, Lachesis, Pulsatilla.*
3. *Bryonia, Conium, Graphites, Kreosotum, Magnesia muriatica, Natrum muriat., Nux vomica.*

Congestions of Brain:--1. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Opium, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Alumina, Chamomilla, China, Dulcamara, Kali, Lycopodium, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Sepia, Silicea.*
3. *Calcarea, Crocus, Natrum muriat., Veratrum.*

Chest:—1. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sulphur.*
2. *Aurum, China, Mercurius.*
3. *Ammonium, Carbo vegetabilis, Cocculus, Ferrum, Iodium, Nitri acidum, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Sepia.*

Constipation, costiveness:—1. *Bryonia, Calcarea, Cocculus, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Opium, Silicea, Staphysagria, Sulphur.*
2. *Alumina, Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Dulcamara, Graphites, Kali, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Platina, Sabadilla, Sarsaparilla, Sepia, Sulphuris acidum, Veratrum, Zincum.*
3. *Aconitum, Ammonium, Antimonium, Arsenicum, Baryta, China, Colchicum, Colocynthis, Iodium, Lachesis, Magnesia carbon., Magnesia muriat., Natrum muriat., Pulsatilla, Rhus, Sabina, Stramonium.*

Convulsions, general:—1. *Belladonna, Chamomilla, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Opium, Sepia, Stramonium.*
2. *Arsenicum, Bryonia, Calcarea, Causticum, Conium, Ignatia, Kali, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Natrum muriat., Platina, Secale, Silicea, Strontiana, Sulphur.*

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3. *Alumina, Carbo vegetabilis, Dulcamara, Iodium, Magnesia carbonica, Manganum, Natrum, Petroleum, Phosphorus, Phosphori acidum, Rhododendron, Rhus, Veratrum.*

DIARRHŒA:—1. *Chamomilla, China, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Phosphori acid., Pulsatilla, Rhus, Sulphur, Veratrum.*

2. *Aconite, Arsenicum, Bryonia, Calcarea, Conium, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Lachesis, Nitri acid., Sepia, Silicea.*

3. *Alumina, Antimonium, Baryta, Belladonna, Carbo veget., Cocculus, Colocynthis, Cuprum, Drosera, Dulcamara, Ferrum, Graphites, Ignatia, Iodium, Lycopodium, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Opium, Petroleum, Sabadilla, Sabina, Secale, Staphysagria, Valeriana, Zincum.*

DYSPNŒA, oppressed breathing :—*Bryonia, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

2. *Arnica, Calcarea, Carbo veget., Mercurius, Natrum, Rhus, Sepia, Silicea.*

3. *Ammonium, Arsenicum, Baryta, Belladonna, Conium, Drosera, Ferrum, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Kali, Lycopodium, Phosphorus, Staphysagria, Veratrum.*

DYSPEPSIA:—1. *Aconite, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Cuprum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur, Veratrum.*

2. *Calcarea, Carbo veget., Chamomilla, Cocculus, Ignatia, Kali, Lycopodium, Opium, Platina, Rhus, Zincum.*

3. *Arnica, Aurum, Conium, Ferrum, Hepar, Mercurius, Nux moschata, Sabadilla, Silicea, Staphysagria.*

DYSURIA, difficulty of urinating:—1. *Aconite, Belladonna, Dulcamara, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

2. *Arsenicum, Baryta, Causticum, Graphites, Kali, Nux moschata, Phosphorus, Rhus, Sabina, Staphysagria.*

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3. *Arnica, Aurum, Colocynthis, Digitalis, Hepar, Phosphori acidum, Ruta, Sarsaparilla.*

ECCHYMOSIS:—1. *Arsenicum, Bryonia, Rhus.*

2. *Belladonna, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Secale, Silicea.*

3. *Arnica, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Sulphuris acid.*

EPILEPSY:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Sulphur.*

2. *Arsenicum, Chamomilla, Cocculus, Kali, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Nitri acidum, Nux vomica, Sepia.*

3. *Conium, Opium, Platina, Rhus, Secale, Stramonium.*

EPISTAXIS:—1. *Bryonia, Lycopodium.*

2. *Aconite, Belladonna, China, Mercurius, Nux vom., Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Sulphur.*

3. *Arnica, Crocus, Ferrum, Kreosotum, Nitri acidum, Sabina, Secale.*

4. *Ammonium, Arsenicum, Baryta, Calcarea, Carbo veget., Drosera, Dulcamara, Sepia, Silicea.*

ERUCTATIONS:—1. *Belladonna, Bryonia, Cocculus Conium, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur, Veratrum.*

2. *Alumina, Baryta, Calcarea, China, Graphites, Kali, Lycopodium, Natrum, Rhus, Sabadilla, Silicea, Staphysagria, Valeriana.*

3. *Antimonium, Arsenicum, Carbo animalis, Carbo veget., Dulcamara, Ferrum, Ignatia, Ruta, Sulphuris acidum, Zincum.*

ERUPTIONS, cutaneous:—*Arsenicum, Calcarea, Lycopodium, Rhus, Sepia, Silicea Sulphur.*

2. *Aconite, Ammonium, Baryta Bryonia, Conium, Dulcamara Graphites, Kali, Mercurius, Natrum muriat., Pulsatilla, Staphysagria.*

3. *Antimonium, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Helleborus, Ignatia, Natrum, Nitri acidum, Nux vomica, Petroleum, Sulphuris acidum, Veratrum, Zincum.*

ERYSIPELAS:—1. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Graphites, Mercurius, Rhus.*

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2. *Ammonium*, *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *Iodium*, *Lycopodium*, *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*.
3. *Arnica*, *Baryta*, *Carbo animalis*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Hepar*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Natrum*, *Petroleum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Silicea*, *Stramonium*.

EYES INJECTED, red:—

BLEEDING:—1. *Belladonna*, *Nux vomica*.
2. *Calcarea*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Chamomilla*.
3. *Arnica*, *Cuprum*, *Ruta*.

FACE, PALE:—1. *Arsenicum*, *China*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Bryonia*, *Cocculus*, *Conium*, *Cuprum*, *Ferrum*, *Kali*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Platina*, *Rhus*, *Secale*, *Silicea*, *Veratrum*.
3. *Ammonium*, *Antimonium*, *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Chamomilla*, *Helleborus*, *Ignatia*, *Magnesia muriat.*, *Nitri acidum*, *Petroleum*, *Phosphori acidum*, *Sabina*, *Staphysagria*, *Zincum*.

RED:—1. *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Nux vomica*, *Opium*.
2. *Cocculus*, *Ferrum*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Ignatia*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Platina*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus*, *Sabadilla*, *Stramonium*, *Sulphur*, *Valeriana*, *Veratrum*.
3. *Ammonium*, *Arsenicum*, *Baryta*, *Calcarea*, *Conium*, *Cuprum*, *Dulcamara*, *Kali*, *Natrum*, *Phosphorus*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Staphysagria*.

FAINTING:—1. *Aconitum*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Nux vomica*, *Sepia*, *Stramonium*.
2. *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Cocculus*, *Ferrum*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium*, *Phosphorus*, *Silicea*, *Veratrum*.
3. *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Colocynthis*, *Digitalis*, *Ignatia*, *Kali*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus*, *Sabadilla*, *Sulphur*.

FEVER:—1. *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus*.

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2. *Aurum, Chamomilla, Kali, Sulphur, Veratrum.*
3. *China, Cocculus, Nitri acidum, Opium, Phosphorus, Secale, Sepia.*

GASTRALGIA, pain in stomach:—*Belladonna, Calcarea, Cocculus, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Ammonium, Bryonia, Chamomilla, China, Conium, Graphites, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Nux moschata, Phosphorus, Sepia, Silicea.*
3. *Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, Cuprum, Digitalis, Ferrum, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Kali, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum muriaticum, Petroleum, Staphysagria.*

GUMS, SWOLLEN:—1. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Calcarea, Causticum, China, Nux vomica, Staphysagria, Sulphur.*
2. *Chamomilla, Graphites, Rhus, Sepia.*
3. *Ammonium, Baryta, Nitri acid., Phosphorus, Silicea.*

BLEEDING:—1. *Calcarea, Mercurius, Sulphur.*
2. *Arsenicum, Carbo vegetabilis, Iodium, Silicea, Zincum.*
3. *Carbo animalis, Magnesia muriatica, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sepia, Staphysagria.*

GOUT:—1. *Belladonna, Bryonia, Kali, Mercurius, Rhus, Sabina, Staphysagria.*
2. *Agnus, Baryta, Calcarea, China, Cocculus, Ferrum, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Natrum, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur, Zincum.*
3. *Alumina, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Dulcamara, Iodium, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Sabadilla, Secale Silicea.*

HÆMATEMESIS:—1. *Ferrum, Phosphorus.*
2. *Aconitum, China, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*
3. *Arnica, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Calcarea, Causticum, Chamomilla, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Ipecacuanha, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Rhus, Silicea.*

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HÆMATURIA:—1. *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*.
2. *Dulcamara*, *Zincum*.
3. *Aconitum*, *Calcarea*, *Mercurius*, *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*,

HÆMOPTYSIS:—1. *Ferrum*, *Phosphorus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Aconitum*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *China*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus*, *Sabina*, *Sepia*, *Zincum*.
3. *Ammonium*, *Arnica*, *Conium*, *Crocus*, *Cuprum*, *Drosera*, *Hepar*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Kali*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Nitri acidum*, *Nux moschata*, *Nux vomica*, *Opium*, *Sabadilla*, *Silicea*, *Sulphuris acidum*.

HÆMORRHOIDS:—1. *Arsenicum*, *Calcarea*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Ammonium*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Lycopodium*, *Phosphorus*.
3. *Antimonium*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Colocynthis*, *Nitri acidum*,
4. *Alumina*, *Cuprum*, *Ferrum*.

HYPOCHONDRIA:—1. *Nux vomica*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*.
2. *China*, *Natrum*.
3. *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, *Conium*, *Lachesis*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*, *Phosphori acidum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Staphysagria*, *Veratrum*, *Zincum*.

HYSTERIA:—1. *Conium*, *Nux moschata*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Cocculus*, *Platina*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*.
3. *Agnus*, *Aurum*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Ignatia*, *Iodium*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Nitri acidum*, *Phosphorus*, *Plumbum*, *Staphysagria*, *Stramonium*, *Valeriana*, *Veratrum*.

LEUCORRHŒA:—1. *Calcarea*, *Cocculus*, *Conium*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*.

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2. *Alumina*, *Ammonium*, *China*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Lycopodium*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Sabina*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*, *Zincum*.
3. *Aconitum*, *Agnus*, *Arsenicum*, *Carbo animalis*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Drosera*, *Iodium*, *Kreosotum*, *Lachesis*, *Magnesia carbonica*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Nitri acidum*, *Petroleum*.

JAUNDICE:—1. *Aconitum*, *China*, *Mercurius*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Chamomilla*, *Nux vomica*.
3. *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Cuprum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus*.
4. *Aurum*, *Bryonia*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Cocculus*, *Conium*, *Digitalis*, *Hepar*, *Iodium*. *Magnesia muriatica*, *Nitri acidum*, *Opium*, *Phosphorus*, *Secale*, *Sepia*, *Veratrum*.

INDOLENCE, aversion to motion:—1. *Aconitum*, *Arsenicum*, *Nux vomica*, *Sepia*.
2. *Baryta*, *Cocculus*, *Lycopodium*.
3. *Alumina*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Digitalis*, *Dulcamara*, *Ignatia*, *Mercurius*, *Phosphorus*, *Zincum*.

MAMMÆ diseased:—1. *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Conium*, *Phosphorus*, *Silicea*.
2. *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Graphites*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
3. *Iodium*, *Mercurius*, *Nitri acidum*, *Rhus*, *Sabina*, *Sepia*.

MANIA furor:—1. *Belladonna*, *Veratrum*.
2. *Arsenicum*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Mercurius*, *Opium*, *Stramonium*.
3. *Baryta*, *Cocculus*, *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Cuprum*, *Kali*, *Lachesis*, *Phosphorus*, *Sabadilla*, *Secale*.

METRITIS, etc.:—1. *Belladonna*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sabina*, *Sepia*.
2. *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Cocculus*, *Conium*, *Platina*, *Secale*, *Sulphur*.

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3. *Calcarea, Carbo animalis, Crocus, Ferrum, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Kali, Kreosotum, Magnesia muriatica, Opium.*

MELANCHOLIA:—1. *Arsenicum, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Causticum, Graphites, Natrum, Nux vomica, Platina, Rhus, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur, Veratrum.*
3. *Aurum, Belladonna, Calcarea, Cocculus, Cuprum, Helleborus, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Lachesis, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Phosphori acidum, Stramonium, Zincum.*

MEMORY weakened or lost:—1. *Lachesis, Nux moschata, Staphysagria, Sulphur.*
2. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Opium, Rhus, Sepia, Silicea, Veratrum.*
3. *Alumina, Baryta, Calcarea, Conium, Graphites, Helleborus, Hepar, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Kreosotum, Zincum.*

NAUSEA:—1. *Chamomilla, Nux nomica, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur, Veratrum.*
2. *Aconitum, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, China, Cocculus, Conium, Cuprum, Graphites, Kali, Mercurius, Natrum muriaticum, Phosphorus, Sabadilla, Sepia, Valeriana.*
3. *Agnus, Ammonium, Antimonium, Carbo vegetabilis, Digitalis, Dulcamara, Ipecacuanha, Magnesia muriatic., Nitri acidum, Phosphori acidum, Staphysagria, Sulphuris acidum.*

NEUROSIS:—1. *Belladonna, Cuprum, Hyosyamus, Opium, Stramonium.*
2. *Arsenicum, Calcarea, Conium, Ignatia, Mercurius, Platina, Silicea, Sulphur.*

NYMPHOMANIA:—1. *Phosphorus, Platina, Veratrum.*
2. *Belladonna, China, Hyoscyamus, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Stramonium, Sulphur,*

ODONTALGIA:—1. *Bryonia, Chamomilla, China, Natrum, Sepia, Staphysagria, Zincum.*

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2. *Belladonna, Kali, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Rhus.*
3. *Alumina, Ammonium, Baryta, Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Hyoscyamus, Kreosotum, Magnesia muriatica, Platina, Sabadilla, Sabina Sulphur.*

OPTHALMIA.—1. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Arsenicum, China, Dulcamara, Graphites, Silicea, Valeriana.*
3. *Antimonium, Arnica, Digitalis, Ferrum, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Nitri acidum, Phosphori acidum, Staphysagria, Veratrum.*

OTALGIA, ear-ache:—1. *Belladonna, Chamomilla, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *China, Dulcamara, Nux vomica, Platina.*
3. *Antimonium, Arnica, Bryonia, Calcarea.*

PAINS in the limbs or joints:—1. *Aconitum, Bryonia, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Arnica, Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, China, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Veratrum.*
3. *Arsenicum, Ferrum, Ignatia, Nux moschata, Rhododendron, Sepia.*

PALPITATION of the heart:—1. *Aconitum, Calcarea, China, Iodium, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Cuprum, Kali, Natrum, Nux vomica, Rhus, Silicea, Veratrum, Zincum.*
3. *Alumina, Ammonium, Antimonium, Arnica, Aurum, Baryta, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Digitalis, Ferrum, Graphites, Ignatia, Nux moschata, Phosphori acid., Platina, Sabina, Secale.*

PARALYSIS of various parts:—1. *Belladonna, Cocculus, Dulcamara, Pulsatilla, Secale, Silicea.*

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2. *Aconitum, Calcarea, Causticum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sepia, Sulphur, Zincum.*
3. *Alumina, Arsenicum, Baryta, Conium, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Kali, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Nux moschata, Ruta, Stramonium.*

RHEUMATISM:—1. *Aconitum, Bryonia, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Arnica, Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, China, Lachesis, Phosphorus, Rhus, Sulphur, Veratrum.*
3. *Antimonium, Arsenicum, Ferrum, Ignatia, Nux moschata, Rhododendron, Sarsaparilla, Sepia.*

SCIATICA:—1. *Pulsatilla, Sepia.*
2. *Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Lycopodium, Nux vomica.*
3. *Arsenicum, Graphites, Mercurius, Rhus, Staphysagria, Sulphur.*

STOOLS BLOODY, discharge of blood from anus:—1. *Ammonium, Arsenicum, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Conium, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*
3. *Ammonium, Carbo vegetabilis, Cuprum, Ferrum, Kali, Platina, Sabina, Valeriana, Zincum.*

SLEEP, RESTLESS:—1. *Arsenicum, Baryta, China, Silicea, Sulphur.*
2. *Alumina, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Ferrum, Kali, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sabadilla, Sabina, Sepia.*
3. *Aconitum, Aurum, Colocynthis, Conium, Dulcamara, Ignatia, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Ruta, Secale, Staphysagria, Valeriana, Veratrum.*

SOMNOLENCE:—1. *Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Aconitum, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Conium, Kali, Nux moschata, Opium, Sepia, Sulphur, Veratrum.*

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3. *Alumina, Antimonium, Baryta, China, Cocculus, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Lachesis, Mercurius, Phosphori acidum, Rhus, Secale, Silicea, Staphysagria, Stramonium, Zincum.*

SWEAT, BLOODY:—1. *Calcarea, Lycopodium, Nux vomica.*
2. *Arnica, Chamomilla, China, Lachesis, Nux moschata.*

ULCERATIONS:—1. *Arsenicum, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Sulphur,*
2. *Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Conium, Phosphorus, Sepia, Staphysagria.*
3. *Aconitum, Baryta, Carbo vegetabilis, Causticum, Chamomilla, China, Graphites, Natrum, Nitri acidum, Phosphori acidum, Sabina, Secale.*

ULCERS BLEEDING a good deal:—1. *Arsenicum, Graphites, Phosphorus.*
2. *Kali, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Sulphur.*
3. *Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Iodium, Sabina, Secale, Sepia, Zincum.*

VAGINA, irritated:—1. *Calcarea, Kali, Sepia.*
2. *Belladonna, China, Ferrum, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
3. *Arsenicum, Cocculus, Conium, Graphites, Lycopodium, Platina, Sabina, Secale, Staphysagria.*

VERTIGO:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Aconitum, Bryonia, Causticum, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur, Valeriana, Veratrum, Zincum.*
3. *Arnica, Chamomilla, Cocculus, Cuprum, Ferrum, Graphites, Kali, Mercurius, Natrum, Nux moschata, Opium, Phosphori acidum, Rhus, Secale, Staphysagria, Stramonium.*

VESICLES, BLOODY:—1. *Arsenicum, Secale.*
2. *Aurum, Bryonia, Sulphur.*

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VOMITING :—1. *Arsenicum, Bryonia, Chamomilla, Cuprum, Ferrum, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Sulphur, Veratrum.*
2. *Belladonna, Calcarea, China, Phosphorus, Secale, Sepia.*
3. *Aconitum, Antimonium, Drosera, Dulcamara, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Opium, Stramonium.*

VULVA swollen, inflamed :—1. *Mercurius, Nux vom., Sepia.*
2. *Aconitum, Ammonium, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Nitri acidum, Secale, Sulphur.*

WOUNDS BLEEDING a good deal :—1. *Lachesis, Phosphorus.*
2. *Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
3. *Carbo vegetabilis, Natrum muriaticum, Phosphori acidum, Rhus, Sulphuris acidum, Zincum.*

For further details see: *Indications and accompanying symptoms of Dysmenorrhœa*, Section 10.

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ARTICLE V.

AMÆNIA OF YOUNG GIRLS

AT THE AGE OF PUBESCENCE, AND AILMENTS WHICH SOMETIMES ACCOMPANY THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE MENSES.

Section 33.

Symptoms.—In the chapter on amenorrhœa, we have said all that we have to say concerning the causes, symptoms, and the various forms of *primary* amenorrhœa, occurring at the age of pubescence, and consisting in a non-appearance of the first menstrual discharge. We shall therefore dispense with any further remarks on this point, so much more as it is exceedingly difficult to determine whether the delay in the appearance of the first menses is not rather a natural occurrence than a morbid condition of the organism. There are cases, however, where symptoms develope themselves which are evidently caused by the retarded appearance of the first menses, and which almost always disappear again as soon as the menstrual functions have fairly begun, and continue regularly to take place at the right period. It is to this condition, and to its treatment, that we will here devote a few lines. We have likewise stated that the age when the first menses appear is not the same in different persons, and that it depends upon differences of constitution, climate, education, mode of life, condition in society, national usages, etc. All that remains for us to do, is, therefore, simply to treat of the accidents which sometimes accompany the appearance of the first menses. The most frequent ailment, at the commencement of menstruation in young girls, is *menstrual colic*, which may

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either take place in the bowels or in the womb. Sometimes it is so trifling that it is scarcely noticed by the patient; at others so violent that the patient utters cries, and becomes convulsed. It may last a few days only, or several months, and even years, always recurring at the period when the menses set in. In some cases this colic is complicated with pains in the sides and in the sciatic nerve. The most important ailments are the general concomitant symptoms. Many young girls, at this period, are affected with more or less headache, either continually or at intervals, in one side of the head only or in the whole head. In others, the mental and moral faculties become altered, being either duller or keener than usual; sometimes even a furious mania or inclination to suicide setting in. The appetite is sometimes morbidly excited and altered, the patients manifesting a desire for coal, clay, chalk, sand, etc., or for acid things, green fruit, etc. Deafness is likewise met with, and, in some females, attacks of catalepsy, hysteria, epilepsy, and other nervous and spasmodic affections. The circulation is likewise deranged. We meet with vertigo, drowsiness, general heaviness, redness of and ascension of heat to the face, dyspnœa, palpitation of the heart, and other symptoms that seem to point to some organic affection of the heart. We likewise meet with opthalmia and other affections of the eyes, which are sometimes very obstinate; or with vicarious hæmorrhages from different organs, such as gums, nose, lips, and even from the uterus, from which latter organ a bloody discharge sometimes takes place every eight days, or every two, five or six weeks, until the menstrual discharge becomes quite regular. The pulse of these young females is generally fuller, more developed, and febrile movements are frequently present. They may co-exist with colic and pains in the sides, and give rise to a slight form of metritis. In other young girls we meet with leucophlegmasia, general dropsy, or partial œdema. We ought likewise to mention a dry, nervous cough, which continues all the time, and is very fatiguing, and which might give rise to the belief that there are tubercles in the lungs,

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but which is generally of little consequence, although it is undoubtedly true that pulmonary and laryngeal phthisis developes itself very frequently at the age of pubescence. The digestive functions are likewise disturbed; besides morbid and strange changes in the appetite for particular things, the patients are attacked with nausea, vomiting, gastralgia, and especially with a species of tympanitis, that is sometimes characterized by an intermittent type. The skin is likewise the seat of a variety of morbid appearances: vesicles, pustules and blotches break out in large numbers, especially in the face. Not unfrequently copious sweats break out, with rapid and excessive emaciation, weakness, lameness and distress in the limbs, and all the other symptoms which sometimes set in with amenorrhœa, and which have been described in the preceding article.

Section 34.

Treatment.—However efficacious our remedies for any form of menstrual disorder may be, they will be found of little avail, unless we institute a mode of life suitable to the condition of the patient. Unfortunately this is not always possible. The requirements of fashion, of society, and even of coquetry, are so imperious, and the character of our young ladies is so frivolous, and their mothers are so condescending, that it is really wonderful that the number of our fashionable victims is not much larger than it really is. Sometimes we see them lightly clad, exposing themselves to the keenest winds and to all sorts of atmospheric inclemencies; at others they are loaded with a heap of unnecessary garments required by fashion; then they will drink ice-water at the very moment when they are heated by the exciting dance, or they will cool themselves by sitting in a cold current of air; is it to be wondered under these circumstances, that pulmonary phthisis should attack so many girls, even at the age of sixteen or twenty, or that, at any rate, their nerves should become shattered, and the menstrual functions should never

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assume a regular development? And to cap the climax of folly, the young girls are frequently deluged with strong drinks, beer, wine, and even brandy, in the vain hope that these stimulating beverages will restore the strength that had been wasted by fashionable excesses. And what are we to say of the premature use of corsets, of the abuse of cold bathing, of stimulating food, and of the dainty luxuries which the capricious taste of our young ladies cannot do without? These are some of the causes which delay the first appearance of the menses, and induce the whole train of symptoms that sometimes accompany this state of anæmia, Hence, if we wish to afford relief to our patient, we have in the first place to regulate her diet and general habits. Next to this precaution we may derive benefit from the use of the following remedies:

1. *Causticum, Graphites, Kali, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*

2. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Cocculus, Conium, Ferrum, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica, Natrum muriaticum, Petroleum, Phosphorus, Sabina, Sepia, Veratrum.*

3. *Agnus, Ammonia, Chelidon., Digitalis, Dulcamara, Silicea, Valeriana.*

4. *Aconite, Aurum, Calcarea, Cicuta, Crocus, Drosera, Guajacum, Hyoscyamus, Magnesia muriatic., Mercurius, Sabadilla, Sassafras, Spigelia, Staphysagria, Stramonium, Strontia, Zincum.*

With the following particular indications:

Causticum.—If the patient is very melancholy, with hysteric symptoms, etc. (See this remedy under Amenorrhœa.)

Graphites.—When there are herpetic and other symptoms on the skin, the patient is sad, chlorotic, etc. (See Amenorrhœa.)

Kali.—Tendency to pulmonary phthisis, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, etc. (See Amenorrhœa.)

Pulsatilla.—Suitable to young girls of gentle disposition, with pains in the sides, colic, vertigo, congestion of the head, megrim, pale face, buzzing in the ears, dyspepsia, depression of spirits, frequent palpitation of the heart, etc.

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SULPHUR.—When none of the other remedies helps, the patient is disposed to religious reveries, etc.

ARSENICUM.—Pale and bloated face in the morning on rising, with swelling of the feet in the evening; sensation of heat in the body, followed by great weakness.

BELLADONNA.—Vertigo when standing, redness of the eyes and face, photophobia, nose-bleed.

BRYONIA.—Frequent nose-bleed, stinging pain in the head, congestion of the chest, gastralgia.

COCCULUS.—Nervous symptoms, sadness, contractive and pinching colic in the hypogastrium, oppression, hysteric spasms.

CONIUM.—Hysteric or chlorotic spasms, hard and painful breasts, nervous weakness, and prostration after the least walk.

CUPRUM.—Convulsions of the limbs and spasms of the internal organs; cramps in the calves, nausea and vomiting.

FERRUM.—Chlorotic symptoms, emaciation, aversion to motion, frequent congestion of the head.

LACHESIS.—Dyspnœa and frequent attacks of suffocation; nose-bleed; the symptoms are worse after sleeping.

LYCOPODIUM.—Chlorotic symptoms; the nose-bleed yields neither to *Lachesis* nor to *Bryonia*.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.—Intestinal colic, uterine cramps, acidity and vomiting.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—Hysteric symptoms, sadness, constant weeping.

PETROLEUM.—Scrofulous symptoms, breaking out on the skin.

PHOSPHORUS.—Irritable to delicate girls, disposed to pulmonary phthisis, with short and dry cough, dyspepsia, rheumatic pains.

SABINA.—Irritable to robust, plethoric girls, with frequent nose-bleed, uterine colic, etc.

SEPIA.—Sometimes after *Pulsatilla*, when this medicine is ineffectual, with yellow spots in the face, and a yellow streak across the nose.

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VERATRUM.—Continual coldness of the hands and feet, with disposition to diarrhœa.

For further information and details, see *Amenorrhœa*, Sections 23–32.

DOSE.—Give a dose of the appropriate remedy every three or four days, morning and evening, the dose may consist of six globules, dry on the tongue, or of one or two drops of the attenuated solution on sugar, or in a spoonful of water.

ARTICLE VI.

MENOSPASIS, OR CRITICAL AGE,

AND AILMENTS WHICH ARE INCIDENTAL TO A CESSATION OF THE MENSTRUAL FUNCTIONS AT THAT PERIOD.

SECTION 35.

SYMPTOMS.—The age when menstruation ceases entirely, is not the same with all women. At an average it is between forty and fifty, generally forty-five or six in France, and somewhat later in cold, but earlier in warm climates. In females with weak constitutions the menses may likewise cease to flow at an earlier period. This cessation is not, however, depending upon the earlier or retarded appearance of the first menses; it seems agreed that, the more children a woman has had, the longer the menstrual flow is disposed to continue. If nothing untoward occurs, the intervals between the menstrual periods become more and more prolonged, until the menses cease entirely. In many cases this change takes place without any unpleasant sensations or local disorders. The most frequent and the least dangerous symptom is an irregular return of the menstrual flow, every week,

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or every two or three weeks, or every two, three, four or six months, and being more or less irregular as regards quantity or quality of the menstrual blood. Serious and alarming hæmorrhages frequently set in, especially among plethoric and nervous women, or such as have indulged in sexual excesses. Sometimes these hæmorrhages alternate with whitish or yellowish leucorrhœa, which often has a fetid smell, is acrid and extremely copious. This leucorrhœa may continue long after the menstrual discharge has entirely ceased to appear. At this period we likewise meet not unfrequently with colic, uterine cramps, pains in the sides, weight in the loins, or distressing itching of the parts. In some cases the abdomen swells as during pregnancy, with sympathetic development of the breasts, until the swelling suddenly disappears after the expulsion of a mole, or after the emission of a quantity of gas, or after an hæmorrhage, or a profuse discharge of serum. With reference to the *general* symptoms, we notice sometimes congestions of the head, hæmoptysis, bloody urine, piles, nose-bleed, and other vicarious hæmorrhages; pulmonary phthisis likewise takes a fresh development, and frequently terminates fatally. In other cases we meet with diarrhœa, weakness of the stomach, flatulence, vomiting and other derangements of the digestive canal, which are sometimes accompanied by consumption and profuse sweats. Some women complain at this period of attacks of rheumatism of the shoulder or thigh, or of a considerable swelling of the joints; others experience attacks of hysteria, hypochondria and even nymphomania; others again are attacked with various eruptions, such as tetter at the genital organs, acne rosacea or erysipelas. The most distressing maladies which break out at this period and often terminate fatally, are ulcers and polypi of the uterus, and carcinoma of this organ and of the breasts. These various ailments do not always set in; in many females the critical change takes place so slowly and gradually, that they are not aware of any particular transformation which the organic life is undergoing. Their health becomes more vigorous and durable than before.

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Section 36.

Treatment.—If no important difficulties set in, we ought not to prescribe remedies for every little distress that may show itself in conjunction with the critical change. It is of more importance to attend to a proper and simple diet, which should consist in plain and nourishing food, without being either stimulating or heating. Coffee, tea, strong spices, and domestic drugs, and decoctions, are never more hurtful than at this period. An exclusively sedentary life and too much exercise are alike hurtful. Every day the patient should take exercise in the open air. Keen and windy weather and over-heated apartments are to be avoided. The patient should be clad agreeably to the states of the weather, temperature, season. So far as remedies are concerned by means of which the various ailments incidental to a critical suppression of the menses are combated, they are the same as those which have been recommended for *Amenorrhœa*, Section 34, except that, according to the symptoms, we may have to accord a preference to: 1. *Pulsatilla*, *Lachesis*: 2. *Bryonia*, *Cocculus*, *Ignatia*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, these remedies being peculiarly adapted to the ailments incidental to the critical period. For further details we refer the reader to the articles *Amenorrhœa*, and *Metrorrhagia*, *Cancer of the womb*, *Diseases of the breasts*, *Leucorrhœa*, etc., which will be found in subsequent parts of this work.

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ARTICLE VII.

ABNORMAL CHANGES OF THE MENSTRUAL BLOOD.

Section 37.

Symptoms.—A noteworthy symptom, which not unfrequently occurs during amenorrhœa and menstrual irregularities, is hæmorrhage or congestion, which often occurs in place of the menses and seems to supply the deficiency in the normal secretion. Such an hæmorrhage may take place from any orifice of the body. In young girls it mostly occurs in the superior organs, whereas, at the critical age, it generally takes place from the lower organs. In plethoric and nervous females, such hæmorrhages are more frequent than in young girls or lymphatic individuals. They likewise attack more readily the organs which are naturally predisposed for this kind of derangement—for instance, organs where hæmorrhages had taken place previously, or which had been more or less affected during the menstrual flow. Thus, hæmorrhages may take place from the socket of a tooth, if a female should have it pulled at the critical period; nasal hæmorrhage may set in in consequence of violent sneezing; vomiting of blood in consequence of violent straining, etc. These vicarious hæmorrhages may either be preceded by local symptoms in the region where they are to take place, or by general symptoms resembling those which used to occur previous to the appearance of the menses; sometimes they set in without any precursory symptoms. Ordinarily they occur one or two days before the menses generally set in, and they either last as long as these habitually lasted, or else they continue a few days longer, or break out after the period for the menstrual

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appearance is past. If hæmorrhage takes place while the menses are flowing, this flow is generally very scanty, whereas an abnormal hæmorrhage is copious and prolonged. These various vicarious hæmorrhages are very apt to take place repeatedly from the same organ, until the critical change is completed; though it sometimes occurs that hæmorrhages from different organs take place in the same patient. In some, milk flows from the breasts, or a serous liquid from the ear; whereas, in others again, there is no hæmorrhage, but simply a congested condition of the organ. As we stated above, these hæmorrhages may occur from any orifice or tissue of the body; but the tissue which is most frequently affected, is the *mucous membrane*, giving rise to nose-bleed, spitting or vomiting of blood, bloody stool, piles, bloody urine, hæmorrhage from the mucous lining, conjunctiva or corner of the eye, or from the mouth, gums and teeth. Not unfrequently such hæmorrhages occur from the external integuments of the body, from former sores, cicatrices, or from recent wounds, cuts, excoriations, flea-bites, or other injuries of the external parts. They likewise take place from the sound skin, in the arm-pits, breasts, cheeks, tips of the fingers, etc. As regards duration, the hæmorrhage may consist in a simple show of blood for a few hours, or it may continue for six or eight days, and even longer; sometimes a simple effervescence and congestion of the parts may take place, without any sanguineous secretion. If once existing, the hæmorrhage is very apt to occur again at the next catamenia, unless cured by a rational treatment. These vicarious changes do not seem to be very dangerous; even hæmorrhages from important and vital organs, such as the lungs, may continue for a long time without producing organic alterations; the same remark applies to hæmorrhages from the mouth or rectum; hæmorrhages from the stomach, bladder, and smaller intestines, do not seem, however, to be without danger if they last too long; hæmorrhages from the bladder often cause great debility.

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Section 38.

Treatment.—Although most authors look upon these vicarious hæmorrhages as something useful and desirable, and advise even to favor them by various means, yet we have no hesitation in laying down an opposite principle of practice. It is true that, in retention or primary absence of the menstrual discharge in the case of plethoric females, the ailments arising from such a condition generally disappear as soon as a vicarious hæmorrhage from some other part of the body, or from the uterus, takes place, and it would be the height of absurdity to undertake to suppress such an hæmorrhage by the revulsive means of the old school. But our school possesses remedies which not only tend to arrest the hæmorrhage but likewise to restore the menstrual discharge, and it is perfectly proper to administer one of these remedies, agreeably to the existing indications. By this means we avoid all risk of improper interference with drugs, especially if we first content ourselves with a minute dose—a few globules of the 15th to the 30th attenuation—and do not repeat the dose until we are sure that the remedy has been well chosen. In this way the hæmorrhage will gradually cease and give way to a normal restoration of the menstrual flow. The best remedies for these various hæmorrhages are:

For hæmorrhage from the Conjunctiva or simple Congestion of the Eyes:—

1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Lachesis, Nux vomica, Ruta.*
2. *Aconitum, Bryonia, China, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Sepia.*
3. *Arnica, Arsenicum, Graphites, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Sulphur.*

For nasal hæmorrhage, epistaxis:—

1. *Bryonia, Lachesis, Lycopodium.*
2. *Aconitum, Belladonna, China, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Sulphur.*

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3. *Arnica, Crocus, Ferrum, Nitri acidum, Sabina, Secale.*
4. *Ammonium, Arsenica, Baryta, Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Drosera, Dulcamara, Sepia, Silicea.*

For hæmorrhage from the MOUTH, GUMS or TEETH :—

1. *Calcarea, Mercurius, Sulphur.*
2. *Arsenicum, Carbo vegetabilis, Iodium, Silicea, Zincum.*

Carbo animalis, Magnesia muriat., Natrum muriat., Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sepia, Staphysagria.

For PULMONARY hæmorrhage :—

1. *Ferrum, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Aconitum, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, China, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Rhus, Sabina, Secale, Sepia, Zincum.*
3. *Ammonium, Arnica, Conium, Crocus, Cuprum, Drosera, Dulcamara, Hepar, Hyoscyamus, Ipecacuanha, Kali, Natrum muriat., Nitri acidum, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Opium, Sabadilla, Silicea, Sulphuric acid.*

For VOMITING of blood :—

1. *Ferrum, Phosphorus.*
2. *Aconitum, China, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*
3. *Arnica, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Cuprum, Drosera, Hyoscyamus, Ipecacuanha, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Rhus, Silicea.*

For hæmorrhage from the INTESTINES, anus :—

1. *Ammoniacum, Carbo vegetabilis, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Sepia.*
2. *Conium, Lachesis.*
3. *Calcarea, Platina, Pulsatilla, Sabina, Stramonium, Valeriana, Zincum.*

For PILES :—1. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Phosphorus.*

2. *Calcarea, China, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*

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3. *Ammoniacum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Cuprum*, *Ferrum*, *Kali*, *Lachesis*, *Nitri acidum*.

For HÆMATURIA:—1. *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*.

2. *Dulcamara*, *Lycopodium*, *Zincum*.

3. *Aconitum*, *Calcarea*, *Mercurius*, *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*.

In order to select the right remedy for one or the other of these various kinds of hæmorrhage, we ought of course to consider all the other symptoms which may have been developed in the sick organism, and likewise the character of the amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa, with which the patient is affected. We refer the reader to the articles *Amenorrhœa* and *Dysmenorrhœa*, Sections 9–10 and 28–32, where we have furnished the necessary indications as completely as possible.

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ARTICLE VIII.

METRORRHAGIA;

OR, FLOODING BETWEEN THE MENSTRUAL PERIODS.

SECTION 39.

CAUSES.—By metrorrhagia we understand every discharge of blood from the uterine vessels, which either exceeds the natural limit of the catamenia, or else takes place abnormally at a period when the menses are not expected. The condition of the uterus having much to do with the character of these hæmorrhages, it is of importance to inquire into the state of this organ, both during pregnancy and at other periods; but inasmuch as the former condition will be treated of in a special chapter, we here confine ourselves to a consideration of hæmorrhages from the unimpregnated uterus. Sometimes such an hæmorrhage is no more than increased menstruation; at other times, however, it is a morbid discharge of blood occurring between the menstrual periods. In the former of these two cases, excessive menstruation, the blood may flow too long, too profusely, too frequently, or it may flow continually. The causes which may determine such an hæmorrhage, are the same as those which tend to exercise the normal menstrual flow; most frequently, however, such metrorrhagia occurs either during the first menstrual periods, or at the critical age, although it may likewise occur at any period between these two extremes. Women who have been guilty of sexual excesses, of onanism, or who have increased the sensitiveness of the uterus by any other cause, or who have borne many children, are particularly liable to this derangement. In many cases metrorrhagia is induced by a

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stimulating diet, abuse of spirits, coffee, drugs, warm baths; also by fatigue, excessive walking, riding on horseback, standing erect, or by compression of the body by means of corsets, tight dresses, or by exciting the parts by lascivious novels, thoughts or conversations, or finally by the use of abortive means. According to some authors atmospheric influences have something to do with metrorrhagia; women who inhabit high districts, and are less exposed to atmospheric pressure, are less subject to metrorrhagia than persons who live more near the level of the sea. The most frequent determining causes of metrorrhagia, are: excessive sexual intercourse, sudden emotions, such as fright, anger, intense joy; violent exercise, such as: running, leaping, dancing, riding in a carriage or on horseback; violent commotion of the body, falling upon the feet or nates, blows on the abdomen or pelvis; straining in consequence of coughing, sneezing, vomiting; irritating or warm injections in the vagina, cauterization of the neck of the uterus, application of leeches to the uterus, use of pessaries, warm sitz-baths, sinapisms to the lower limbs, etc. In many cases metrorrhagia is only a symptom, for instance, when it depends upon diseases of the uterus, chronic metritis, hydatids or moles in the uterus, polypi, carcinomatous ulceration, displacement of the womb, etc. Bilious affections, worms in the intestines or other inflammatory or gastric irritations may occasion uterine hæmorrhage. Beside these *active* hæmorrhages, there are others which might be regarded as passive; these occur in women of feeble, cachectic or scorbutic constitutions, in consequence of a weakening mood of life, depressing passions, long sickness, excessive nursing of infants at the breast, etc.

Section 40.

Symptoms and Course.—Uterine hæmorrhage may take place as soon as the cause begins to operate, or in a few days only. In the latter case, precursory symptoms generally indicate a congestion towards the uterus; but in either case the hæmorrhage may set in with so much violence, that the life

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of the patient may be endangered thereby. Accidental hæmorrhage occurs much less frequently than an hæmorrhage which is occasioned by predisposing causes, and sets in gradually by a successive increase of the quantity, duration and frequency of the menstrual periods. The precursory symptoms of metrorrhagia are sometimes a simple malaise with slight colic, whereas, at other times, the symptoms are much more marked, such as: swelling of the breasts, tension in the hypochondria, heaviness, heat and pain in the sacral and hypogastric regions; constipation, general lassitude, febrile pulse, pale face, cold extremities, shuddering, heat and itching of the parts; after the first appearance of blood these symptoms first seem to abate; but, if the flow becomes a little more copious, a fainting sensation is experienced in the region of the stomach, with paleness of the face and lips, feeble pulse, blur before the eyes, buzzing in the ears, weakness of hearing, embarrassed and stertorous breathing; death. In nervous females most of these symptoms may develope themselves before the hæmorrhage has become very profuse; most cases are accompanied by a violent headache, especially in the occipital region, which sometimes continues even after the cessation of the hæmorrhage. If the hæmorrhage, although feeble in itself, continues too long or occurs too frequently, the digestive functions become deranged, the patient becomes excessively weak, pale, with rings around the eyes, œdema of the feet and legs, nervous distress, and collection of serum in the peritoneal and pleural cavities. These latter symptoms generally only set in after the hæmorrhage from the active had changed to the passive form, in which case the blood is pale, serous or blackish. The course of metrorrhagia varies a great deal; as a general rule, the more copious the flow, the less it will last. In young girls, at the age of pubescence, the metrorrhagia is but trifling, and frequently consists only in a sero-sanguineous discharge which only lasts a few days, and is generally accompanied by a sensation of heat and swelling in the vagina and vulva, and followed by debility, paleness of the face, rings around the eyes, flabbiness of the flesh, lassitude in the limbs.

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At the critical period metrorrhagia generally lasts longer. Somtimes it sets in suddenly like a flood; at other times, the blood flowes scantily; in most cases the flow stops in a few days, and recommences again after an interval of two or more days. Chronic metrorrhagia may continue for several years; the discharge of blood is generally little, and either continues all the time or at short intervals, during which the patients are generally troubled with leucorrhœa.

Section 41.

Diagnosis and Prognosis.—Metrorrhagia cannot possibly be mistaken for the menstrual discharge; but the quantity of the discharge, its duration and weakness caused by it, may serve to render our diagnosis still more certain. Moreover, the blood in metrorrhagia is always more coagulable than the menstrual blood, and which sometimes comes off in large coagula in consequence of the accumulation of the blood in the vagina; it is only in cases of chronic cachexia or of exhaustion by previous hæmorrhages, that the blood may have become very thin and destitute of fibrin or cruor. It is particularly important to know the character of the metrorrhagia, whether it is *idiopathic* or symptomatic, depending upon other pre-existing diseases of the uterus or other organs. In this case the diagnosis can only be established after an attentive examination of the other organs, and particularly of the uterus and its appendages. In order to distinguish between *active* and *passive* metrorrhagia, we have to bear in mind that the passive form is almost always chronic; but it attacks principally lymphatic constitutions and such as had been weakened by previous causes; that it is not accompanied by any sign of reaction, and that the blood is watery and impoverished, whereas active metrorrhagia is almost always preceded or accompanied by symptoms of general or local reaction, runs a rapid course, attacks principally robust women of strong constitutions, and the blood is highly coagulable. The prognosis depends upon the age, constitution and strength of the patient, upon the causes which have produced the disease,

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upon the quantity of the blood which is discharged and upon the length of time that the disease has lasted; in the case of girls at the age of pubescence, as well as in the case of women at the critical period, metrorrhagia is scarcely ever a serious disease; nor is it any more so in the case of robust women, when the accident is owing to some sudden cause, and the discharge is not excessive; but profuse, rapid metrorrhagia which is accompanied by sudden prostration, is always dangerous and may terminate fatally; chronic metrorrhagia is likewise more or less dangerous, especially if it has occurred more than once and the constitution has been deeply affected in consequence; in the case of lymphatic, nervous or debilitated females, such hæmorrhages are particularly dangerous. If the metrorrhagia is occasioned by the presence of a polypus, moles, ulcer or uterine cancer, or by chronic metritis or any other morbid condition of the uterus, the prognosis always depends upon the primary disease, and the hæmorrhage cannot be radically cured unless the disease is cured likewise.

Section 42.

Treatment.—The first thing to be done in any kind of metrorrhagia is to regulate the diet and regimen of the patient, and to remove all influences that tend to keep up the hæmorrhage. The patient should at once be placed in an horizontal position, the pelvis being slightly raised by means of a pillow placed underneath; hair-mattrasses or spring-beds should be preferred to feather beds which are too soft and too warm; the patient should be covered only slightly, and be kept in a cool rather than a warm room; care, however, should be taken to keep the extremities warm; at the same time the patient's mind should be kept perfectly quiet, and all disturbing emotions should be carefully avoided; all mental exertions of any kind should be avoided; these precautions having been taken, we may administer one of the following remedies:—

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1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, China, Ferrum, Ipecacuanha, Nux vomica, Sabina.*
2. *Arnica, Bryonia, Chamomilla, Crocus, Hyoscyamus, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Platina, Pulsatilla, Secale, Sepia, Stramonium, Sulphur.*
3. *Aconitum, Antimonium, Arsenicum, Cantharis, Carbo vegetabilis, Coffea, Iodium, Nux moschata, Silicea, Sulphuris acid.*
4. *Arnica, Borax, Capsicum, Carbo animalis, Cina, Cocculus, Cuprum, Ignatia, Kreosotum, Natrum, Plumbum, Rhus, Ruta, Sambucus, Zincum.*

Giving particularly for ACUTE metrorrhagia:—

1. *Belladonna, Chamomilla, Crocus, Ipecacuanha, Platina, Sabina.*
1. *Aconitum, Arsenicum, Calcarea, Cannabis, China, Coffea, Hyoscyamus, Kreosotum, Mercurius, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Secale.*

For CHRONIC metrorrhagia:—

1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Nux vomica, Platina, Sabina, Secale, Stramonium.*
2. *Arsenica, Bryonia, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Kreosotum, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Sepia, Sulphuric acid.*
3. *Ambra, Ammonium, Acid muriaticum, Borax, Bovista, Carbo animalis, Hepar, Iodium, Ledum, Lycopodium, Natrum, Nitrum, Phosphori acid., Pulsatilla, Selenium, Silicea, Stannum, Sulphur.*

For ACUTE metrorrhagia:—

1. *Aconitum, Belladonna, Chamomilla, Platina, Rhus, Sabina.*
2. *Arnica. Bryonia, Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Ferrum, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silicea, Veratrum.*
3. *Cantharis, Carbo animalis, Causticum, Conium, Crocus, Kreosotum, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Strontiana.*

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For PASSIVE metrorrhagia:—

1. *Calcarea, China, Ferrum, Hyoscyamus, Ipecacuanha, Pulsatilla, Secale, Sulphur.*
2. *Arnica, Carbo vegetabilis, Crocus, Lachesis, Nitri acidum, Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Phosphori acidum, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*

For HÆMORRHAGE of GIRLS AT THE AGE OF PUBESCENCE:—

1. *Calcarea, Ferrum, Sabina.*
2. *Bryonia, Crocus, Hyoscyamus, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Stramonium, Sulphur.*
3. *Aconitum, Cocculus, Cuprum, Silicea, Zincum.*

For hæmorrhage at the CRITICAL AGE:—

1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, Pulsatilla, Secale.*
2. *Antimonium, Bryonia, Conium, Ignatia, Sepia, Sulphur.*
3. *China, Ferrum, Conium, Ipecacuanha, Nux vomica, Sabina.*

For hæmorrhage caused by a VIOLENT EMOTION:—

1. *Platina.*
2. *Aconitum, Bryonia, Chamomilla, Coffea, Nux vomica.*
3. *Belladonna, China, Cocculus, Crocus, Ferrum, Hyoscyamus, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Stramonium, Sulphur.*

For hæmorrhage produced by CONCUSSION, a blow, fall, etc.:—

1. *Arnica, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Bryonia, Phosphorus, Rhus, Ruta, Sulphur.*
3. *Calcarea, Chamomilla, Crocus, Hyoscyamus, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Phosphori acid., Silicea.*

For SYMPTOMATIC metrorrhagia, depending upon some prior affection of the uterus and its appendages, we refer the reader to the articles on, UTERUS, FOREIGN BODIES IN THE UTERUS, ULCERS, CARCINOMA, etc.

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Section 43.

Symptomatic indications of the above mentioned remedies.

Belladonna—If the blood is neither too light-colored nor too dark, with violent dragging and tensive pains in the abdomen, sense of constriction or pressing asunder; painful pressure on the parts as if everything would issue from the vulva; pains in the small of the back as if the sacrum were broken; red face with headache, vertigo, throbbing of the carotids, and great vascular excitement.

Calcarea—Especially in the case of plethoric girls of full habit, with pains in the small of the back, profuse discharge of a bright-red blood, abdominal colic, congestion of the head.

China.—When the blood is discharged at intervals, with uterine cramps, colic, frequent desire to urinate and painful tension in the abdomen; or, if much blood has already been lost, *even in the most serious cases*, with heaviness of the head, vertigo, dulness of the senses, coldness of the extremities, pale face, fainting turns, convulsive starting of the body.

Ferrum.—Profuse discharge of thin blood which is partly black and coagulated, with pains in the small of the back and labor-pains; vascular excitement, vertigo, glowing redness of the face, full and hard pulse; or pale and watery blood, with pale face, weakness, fainting turn, rapid prostration although the quantity of blood lost is not large.

Ipecacuanha—Profuse and continual discharge of a thin and bright-red blood, with cutting pains in the umbilical region, pressure on the uterus and rectum; shivering and coldness of the body, heat of the head, fainting weakness, pale face, nausea, desire to remain in bed.

Nux vomica—For chronic metrorrhagia when the hæmorrhage returns from the least cause, with scanty discharge, bearing-down colic, pains in the small of the back as if broken, painful weight and tightness in the hypochondria, frequent

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urging to urinate, constipation with ineffectual desire to go to stool; irritable and angry mood.

SABINA.—Discharge of a dark blood mixed with coagula, accompanied by abdominal pains, and labor-pains in the small of the back; weakness, rheumatic pains in the limbs and head; irritation of the womb, increased sexual desire, increase of the discharge from the least emotion, red urine, painful urination, mucous discharge from the vagina.

ARNICA.—The hæmorrhage is caused by a strain, a false step, a concussion, with discharge of bright-red blood mixed with coagula; nausea in the pit of the stomach, warmth about the head and cold extremities.

BRYONIA—Often after CROCUS, if this remedy has not been sufficient, with profuse discharge of a dark-red blood, violent dragging pains in the small of the back; distensive pain in the temples, pressure in the abdomen, nausea, vertigo, fainting turn.

CHAMOMILLA.—Discharge of a dark-red or black blood, badly smelling and mixed with coagula; the discharges take place at intervals, colic like labor-pain; violent thirst, cold extremities, pale face, fainting weakness, blur before the eyes and buzzing in the ears.

CINNAMOMUM—For metrorrhagia in consequence of a false step, effort, strain, fall or other concussion, if *arnica* proves ineffectual and the sexual desire is very much excited.

CROCUS.—Black and viscous blood, mixed with coagula, after the ineffectual use of *Chamomilla*, *China* or *Ferrum*, with movements in the abdomen as from a ball or fetus; yellowish or livid complexion, great weakness, sadness, uneasiness.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Labor-pains, with dragging pains in the loins, small of the back and limbs; heat all over, with full and hurried pulse; swelling of the veins of the hands and feet; restlessness, intense liveliness of disposition, trembling; or, numbness of the extremities, dulness of the senses, blur before the eyes, delirium, twisting of the tendons, and convulsive shaking of the limbs alternating with tetanic stiffness of the body.

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LYCOPODIUM—After *Calcarea*, especially suitable to girls and women of gentle disposition, in chronic metrorrhagia with scanty discharge, compressive headache, nausea, violent pains in the small of the back, weakness.

MERCURIUS.—Metrorrhagia at the critical age, with vascular excitement, congestion of the head, swelling of the labia, violent colic, painful swelling of the breasts, itching of the vulva.

NITRI ACIDUM.—Chronic metrorrhagia from the least cause, and even without any perceptible cause, itching and soreness of the vulva; heat and dryness of the parts; colic and headache; weakness.

PHOSPHORUS.—Frequent metrorrhagia with profuse discharge, colic, toothache, sexual excitement, shivering, cold extremities, palpitation of the heart, lameness of the extremities.

PLATINA.—Thick and dark-colored blood, with drawing pains down to the groin, sensation as if the internal organs were drawn down, excitement of the parts and of the sexual instinct.

PULSATILLA.—Occasional flow, recurring after an interval with renewed violence, or black blood mixed with coagula, accompanied by labor-pains; also suitable to women at the critical age.

SECALE CORNUTUM—Adapted to exhausted and cachectic females, with cold extremities, pale or livid face, small and almost suppressed pulse, uneasiness and dread of death.

SEPIA.—Induration of the neck of the uterus, with spasmodic colic, painful pressure on the parts with stitches through the parts.

STRAMONIUM.—Profuse discharge of black blood mixed with coagula; drawing pains in the limbs, thighs and abdomen, talkative mood, lascivious thoughts and smell of the whole body as of semen.

SULPHUR—In chronic metrorrhagia, with discharge of a thick, black, acrid and corrosive blood; or frequent scanty

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discharges of blood; almost every day, ceasing only at short intervals.

For further indications, see the articles *Dysmenorrhœa*, Sections 5–10; *Menstrual Irregularities*, Sections 16–21, and *Morbid Changes of the Menstrual Blood*, Section 22.

Dose.—Dissolve six globules, or one or two drops of the liquid preparation in ten table-spoonfuls of water, and give the patient a table-spoonful of this solution every ten minutes, or every half hour or hour, until the hæmorrhage is arrested; in passive or chronic metrorrhagia the medicine may be given morning and evening, or three or four times a day, according to the gravity of the case.

ARTICLE IX.

LEUCORRHŒA.

Section 44.

Symptoms.—We understand by leucorrhœa, a catarrhal discharge from the mucous membrane of the vagina, or of the uterus and its appendages, without regard to color. This discharge which may be more or less copious, often constitutes the only symptom; in most cases it is white or colorless, scarcely leaving any stains upon the linen, but stiffening it and coming off under friction in the shape of a fine powder or of little scales. At other times it has a slightly yellow or greenish yellow tinge; as regards consistence, it varies from that of a thin serum to the consistence of milk or cream, or even of an albuminous or viscous fluid. The quantity of the discharge varies likewise; at times it is a mere exudation, at others the discharge is so copious that the woman has to wear a bandage as during the catamenial flow. There are even cases where

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the leucorrhœal discharge resembles a perfect flooding. In *idiopathic* or *catarrhal* leucorrhœa, the liquid discharge is what is termed *mild*, and does not irritate or excoriate the parts; but when the leucorrhœal discharge is merely a symptom indicative of violent phlegmasia, or depending upon organic lesions of the uterus or its appendages, the discharge becomes acrid, corrosive, fetid, brownish or greenish, and finally assumes a malignant color and quantity. In most cases the leucorrhœal discharge proceeds both from the vagina and from the uterine cavity; the discharge from the vagina is generally thin, white, of the consistence of milk or cream; the discharge from the uterine cavity, on the contrary, is thicker, more viscid, albuminous, flocculent, and has an alkaline reaction, whereas the vaginal secretion is always acid. If the discharge proceeds both from the vagina and uterus, the two are always found mixed up together. As a general rule, the leucorrhœal discharge is more copious at the time of the menses than at any other period; in other cases the discharge continues all the time, although varying in quantity. It may even occur before the first menses have made their appearance, especially in the case of fair, lymphatic or scrofulous girls; sometimes this leucorrhœa ceases as soon as menstruation has set in, whereas, in other cases, the first menses are delayed by the leucorrhœal discharge. According to some authors the leucorrhœa intermits during the menses; but this assertion is not borne out by experience. In some females the leucorrhœal discharge sets in several days or a week before the menses, and ceases as soon as these set in; in other cases the leucorrhœa only shows itself after the cessation of the menstrual discharge; sometimes, again, a leucorrhœal discharge takes place instead of the menses which remain absent. If the leucorrhœa is but slight and not too frequent, the general health of the female is not much affected by it, except some general debility and a gnawing at the stomach; but, if the discharge becomes more copious or continues all the time, the patient experiences pains and a heaviness in the epigastrium, paroxysms of factitious hunger with

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fainting, nausea and vomiting, irregular and capricious appetite, sometimes with desire for strange things not belonging to the class of ailments; digestion becomes slow and difficult, and is often followed in its train by headache, vertigo, laziness and slowness of motion, pains in the limbs, especially between the shoulder-blades. After a season the patient grows thin, with pale, thin or bloated face, livid or discolored skin, dull eyes surrounded by margins, languid looks, inability to perform the least exercise without being attacked with palpitation of the heart or losing her breath; the intellectual and moral faculties are weakened. Cases of this kind, where leucorrhœa produces such a perfect state of exhaustion, are indeed rare, although some of these symptoms are always more or less complained of by women of an enfeebled constitution, whenever the leucorrhœal discharge is at all unusually copious and lasting.

Section 45.

Causes.—In most cases leucorrhœa is the result of an hereditary predisposition, especially in the case of fair women with a cachectic, feeble, lymphatic or lymphatico-nervous constitution, soft flesh and pale skin. No age is exempt from this affection; it has been noticed even in children of eight, six, four and two years old; but it occurs more characteristically between the age of fifteen and forty-five. In cold and damp regions, leucorrhœa is quite common; women who move from the country to a large city, are very often attacked with leucorrhœa; recently-built houses, or houses situated in narrow and deep valleys or in marshy and damp districts, likewise engender a predisposition to leucorrhœa. Some authors speak of epidemic leucorrhœa, which they pretend broke out in spring and fall-seasons that were colder and wetter than usual. According to some observers a predisposition for leucorrhœa is likewise induced by insufficient clothing, exposure of the neck and shoulders to the cold air, compression of the body by corsets, abuse of warm baths, warm injections, and

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washes, etc. Feculent food, fish, crabs and oysters, watery or acid fruits, milk, new beer, cider, hard water, the excessive use of tea and coffee, abuse of purgatives or emmenagogues, are likewise supposed to pave the way for leucorrhœa; let us not forget to mention among the causes of this disease depressing passions, chagrin, grief, etc. As regards the various modes of life and professions, we are not yet sufficiently possessed of facts in order to enable us to measure the influence which they exercise over this disorder; but onanism, excessive sexual intercourse, foreign bodies in the vagina, such as pessaries, sponges, etc., are undoubtedly productive of leucorrhœa. In some cases leucorrhœa results from some prior disease, such as scrofula, chlorosis, vaginitis, displacements of the womb, menstrual irregularities, confinement, miscarriage, pregnancy, dentition, chronic gastritis, intestinal worms, constipation and even pulmonary phthisis. A most frequent or, at any rate, a very frequent cause of leucorrhœa is a certain metastasis developing itself in consequence of a sudden suppression of the perspiration, habitual sweat of the feet, piles, diarrhœa, milky secretion, suppurations of long standing, ulcer or issue, and even of a cold in the head, bronchial expectoration or vomiting. To this category likewise belong retrocessions of the gout, of an eruption, an old tetter or any other exanthem.

Section 46.

Diagnosis, prognosis, and terminations.—Leucorrhœa may be easily confounded with catarrhal inflammation of the vagina or uterus. In order to prevent such a mistake, all that we have to do is to bear in mind that, in catarrhal inflammations of the vagina and uterus, symptoms of local inflammations are always present, such as pain, heat, tension of the affected parts, aggravation of the symptoms by walking or by any other fatiguing exercise; and that the discharge, which, in simple leucorrhœa, is mild and white, in catarrhal inflammations on the contrary, is yellow, greenish and more or less

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acrid and corrosive. Moreover, the mucous membrane of the vagina, which, in simple leucorrhœa, preserves its natural aspect, in a case of inflammation looks more or less red, injected, swollen. Discharges resulting from the presence of polypus, engorgements of the neck of the uterus, cancers and ulcerations, are readily distinguished from the white and mucous secretions occurring in simple leucorrhœa; they are, according to circumstances, purulent, colored, bloody, fetid, etc.; the other local symptoms and an examination of the organs will banish all doubt. Much greater is the difficulty of distinguishing a non-contiguous leucorrhœa from a venereal discharge caused by the presence of chancrea or gonorrhœa. If gonorrhœa is present, the mucous lining of the vagina is always more or less inflamed; and, if the leucorrhœa, is caused by chancres, they can easily be discovered by a careful exploration of the parts. It behooves us moreover to distinguish between *active* or *sthenic* and *passive* or *asthenic* leucorrhœa; the former which is owing to an acute irritation of the mucous lining, occurs in robust women in consequence of onanism or sexual abuses, or from some other irritating cause; whereas the latter results from weakness of the parts, and is met with in feeble, cachectic or lymphatic women, in whom it is caused by debilitating influences. As regards *prognosis*, leucorrhœa is scarcely ever in itself a serious disease; it is only when it becomes excessive and permanent, that it may weaken the constitution and pave the way for serious maladies. Leucorrhœa is a very tedious malady and difficult to cure, unless we make an exception in favor of intermittent leucorrhœa, and of that which is induced by gastric or other local irritations. If depending upon some deep-seated organic disorder, or kept up by an unnatural mode of living, mental excitement, etc., the disease is exceedingly obstinate; the older the patient, the more enfeebled and the more lymphatic her disposition, the more difficult the cure. If leucorrhœa continues after the period when the menses have permanently ceased to flow, it becomes a very serious disorder. In some cases, on the contrary, for instance in girls at the age of

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pubescence, the leucorrhœal discharge disappears almost of itself; in other women it ceases after their first confinement, or during pregnancy, or even after their first cohabitation. A change of locality from a damp to a dry region of country sometimes effects a cure; in other cases a cure is wrought by the breaking out of a sweat, a catarrh, a diarrhœa, vomiting, bronchial irritation, ptyalism or hæmorrhage. Lastly, it is here as in other affections, the prognosis depends a good deal upon the treatment; under allœopathic treatment a number of cases remain unimproved, whereas, under homœopathic treatment, the most obstinate and apparently incurable cases sometimes disappear as if by magic.

Section 47.

Treatment.—Preventive and even hygienic means are just as important in the treatment of leucorrhœa as in that of amenorrhœa or any other menstrual irregularity. It is absolutely necessary to the cure of leucorrhœa that the patient should live in a dry and open country, away from stagnant water, in a healthy habitation; that she should be properly clad, fed; and that coffee, tea, injections, warm baths, cathartics and all other disturbing causes by the presence of which the discharge might be kept up, should be carefully removed. Having attended to the regimen, the following remedies will be found efficient in arresting the disorder:—

1. *Pulsatilla, Sepia, Alumina, Calcarea, Kreosotum, Mercurius.*
2. *Ammonium, Bovista, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Cocculus, Conium, Ferrum, Graphites, Phosphorus, Sabina, Silicea, Sulphur.*
3. *Arsenicum, Borax, Cantharis, Carbo animalis, Chamomilla, Iodium, Kali, Mezereum, Natrum, Nitri acidum, Phosphori acidum, Ruta, Stannum, Sulphuris acid.*

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4. *Aconitum*, *Agnus*, *Ambra*, *Anacardium*, *Baryta*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Cannabis*, *Coffea*, *Drosera*, *Guajacum*, *Hepar*, *Ignatia*, *Manganum*, *Nitrum*, *Nux moschata*, *Nux vomica*, *Petroleum*, *Platina*, *Plumbum*, *Ranunculus*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Secale*, *Senega*, *Squilla*, *Strontiana*, *Viola tricolor*, *Zincum*.

With the following particular indications.

ALUMINA, for leucorrhœa before or after the menses; *frequent*, *acrid* and profuse leucorrhœa, with heat and soreness of the parts, and relief from the use of cold washes; *discharge of a flesh colored liquid*, after the menses or between the menstrual periods, especially at night, or in the afternoon, when walking or sitting; *transparent*, *mucous leucorrhœa*, stiffening the linen; watery, yellowish and mucous leucorrhœa; itching at the vulva in consequence of the discharge.

CALCAREA.—Leucorrhœa *before the menses;* mucous or milky leucorrhœa, at intervals and when urinating; *leucorrhœa* with heat and itching of the vulva.

KREASOTUM.—Whitish leucorrhœa, preceded by pains in the small of the back, with heat in the face; white leucorrhœa, smelling like rye; acrid, yellowish-white leucorrhœa causing red spots, with itching at the vulva; yellowish leucorrhœa, with weakness of the legs; flesh-colored leucorrhœa, having a foul smell; discharge of blood and mucous from the vagina, in the morning on rising; *mild* or *acrid leucorrhœa*, always with great weakness.

MERCURIUS.—*Mild* or *acrid leucorrhœa*, *whitish*, *purulent and corrosive leucorrhœa;* greenish leucorrhœa, especially in the evening, with itching of the parts at night; *discharge of mucous and purulent flocks from the vagina.*

PULSATILLA.—Watery, acrid and burning leucorrhœa; *milky* leucorrhœa, sometimes without smell, and at times with swelling of the vulva, flowing especially after the menses; *mucous*, *thick* and *white* leucorrhœa, especially when lying down, or before and during the menses, with abdominal cramps.

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SEPIA.—Leucorrhœa with stinging in the womb, pulling in the abdomen, itching in the vagina and at the vulva, or distention and heaviness of the abdomen, leucorrhœa after urinating or after making an effort to vomit, *acrid* leucorrhœa, with pain when walking; leucorrhœa with discharge of fetid mucous flocks; *yellowish*, watery leucorrhœa; *mucous* leucorrhœa; milky leucorrhœa, only in the day-time, with burning pain and soreness of the parts; puriform or muco-sanguineous leucorrhœa; discharge of a reddish-green liquid from the vagina during pregnancy.

MOREOVER:

AMMONIUM.—Acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; watery discharge from the uterus; burning, watery leucorrhœa.

BOVISTA.—Leucorrhœa after the menses; viscid, albuminous leucorrhœa, or greenish, acrid, corrosive.

CARBO-VEGETABILIS.—Leucorrhœa before the menses; watery, white leucorrhœa; corrosive, greenish leucorrhœa.

CAUSTICUM.—Leucorrhœa at night; leucorrhœa preceded by abdominal cramps, with emission of flatulence, pulling and lameness of the small of the back, and painful flatulence in the bowels.

CHINA.—Leucorrhœa before the menses, with painful pressure on the groin and anus; *bloody leucorrhœa*, and discharge of small black coagula of fetid, purulent matter, with distressing itching and painful contraction in the inner organs.

COCCULUS.—*Leucorrhœa instead of the menses or between the periods;* flesh-colored leucorrhœa, with discharge of a purulent and sanious liquid; discharge of bloody mucous during pregnancy.

CONIUM.—*Acrid, gnawing*, corrosive leucorrhœa; acrid, burning, mucous leucorrhœa; thick, milky, leucorrhœa with labor-pains. Before the discharge, *pinching colic*, or lameness in the small of the back. Afterwards, lassitude and hoarseness with cough and expectoration.

FERRUM.—*Milky*, gnawing and corrosive leucorrhœa, also before the menses, with discharge of mucous shreds from the vagina.

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GRAPHITES.—White mucous leucorrhœa, also with weakness in the small of the back; thin, light-coloured leucorrhœa, with distention of the abdomen.

LYCOPODIUM.—Leucorrhœa at intervals; also preceded by cutting colic; rose-coloured leucorrhœa before full-moon.

PHOSPHORUS.—Mucous leucorrhœa; acrid and blistering leucorrhœa; viscid leucorrhœa in the place of the menses.

SABINA.—Leucorrhœa with amenorrhœa; *itching* and milky leucorrhœa; *jelly-like*, *yellowish*, *ichorous* and fetid leucorrhœa, with flesh-coloured discharge every fortnight.

SILICEA.—Smarting leucorrhœa, especially after eating acids; watery leucorrhœa, after urinating, or after colic around the navel.

SULPHUR.—Leucorrhœa before the menses; *leucorrhœa preceded by cutting colic or pinching around the navel*, watery or yellowish; corrosive leucorrhœa, burning or smarting like salt.

ALSO:

ARSENICUM.—Leucorrhœa when standing; *acrid*, *corrosive*, thick and yellowish leucorrhœa.

BORAX.—Albuminous leucorrhœa, with sensation as if hot water were running down the thighs; *corrosive* leucorrhœa, also like starch.

CANTHARIS.—Acrid, burning leucorrhœa; discharge of bloody mucus after the menses.

CARBO ANIMALIS.—Yellowish, burning leucorrhœa.

CHAMOMILLA.—Yellowish, smarting leucorrhœa; acrid and watery discharge from the vagina after a meal.

IODIUM.—Chronic leucorrhœa, flowing particularly at the period of the menses, with soreness of the thighs.

KALI CARBONICUM.—Yellowish leucorrhœa, also with itching of the parts.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.—*Chronic leucorrhœa;* also particularly when walking or sitting, preceded by uterine cramps.

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.—*Leucorrhœa after stool* or after urinating, also *preceded by uterine cramps;* leucorrhœa between the periods, followed by bloody discharge.

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MEZEREUM.—Chronic *malignant* leucorrhœa.

NATRUM CARBONICUM.—Leucorrhœa preceded by colic and cutting pain in the bowels; putrid leucorrhœa.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—Leucorrhœa preceded by cramps, contraction in the abdomen; acrid leucorrhœa, with yellowish compression; yellowish leucorrhœa, especially when walking; profuse mucous, white and transparent leucorrhœa; leucorrhœa with headache, colic, mucous diarrhœa.

NITRI ACIDUM.—Mucous, filamentous, flesh-colored leucorrhœa; mucous and greenish leucorrhœa after the menses; fetid, brownish leucorrhœa.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM.—Yellowish, and purulent leucorrhœa after the menses.

RUTA.—Acrid, gnawing leucorrhœa, after the menses.

STANNUM.—Yellowish, debilitating leucorrhœa.

SULPHURIS ACIDUM.—Painless leucorrhœa; *acrid burning* leucorrhœa; bloody mucus from the vagina.

ALSO:

ACONITUM.—Profuse, yellowish, viscid leucorrhœa; bloody leucorrhœa.

AMBRA.—*Chronic* leucorrhœa; thick, mucous leucorrhœa, preceded by stitches in the vagina; discharge of blueish mucus from the vagina.

AMMONIA MURIATICUM.—Leucorrhœa with distention of the abdomen; brownish leucorrhœa after urinating.

ANACARDIUM.—Itching leucorrhœa, with soreness of the parts.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.—Acrid, stinging water from the vagina.

BARYTA.—Mucous leucorrhœa, with palpitation of the heart, fainting weakness.

BELLADONNA.—Leucorrhœa with colic, alternating sometimes with metrorrhagia.

CAPSICUM.—Fetid leucorrhœa.

COFFEA.—Profuse discharge of mucus from the vagina, with frequent discharge of blood, itching and excitement of the parts.

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COPAIVA.—Bloody and mucous leucorrhœa; thick, purulent leucorrhœa, with constant pressure on the vagina.

DROSERA.—Leucorrhœa, with colic like labor-pains, during the suppression of the menses.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.—Leucorrhœa with smarting of the vulva.

IGNATIA.—Puriform, acrid, gnawing leucorrhœa, preceded by uterine cramps.

LACHESIS.—Leucorrhœa before the menses, a greenish mucus, with scanty and short menses.

NITRUM.—White leucorrhœa, with lameness in the small of the back.

NUX VOMICA.—*Fetid, yellowish* or mucous leucorrhœa.

PETROLEUM.—Leucorrhœa with voluptuous dreams.

PLATINA.—Albuminous leucorrhœa, only in the day-time.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mucous leucorrhœa when walking.

TABACUM.—Flesh-coloured leucorrhœa, a fortnight after the menses.

TARTARUS EMETICUS.—Viscid, white, mucous leucorrhœa.

ZINCUM.—Mucous leucorrhœa, especially after stool; leucorrhœa preceded by cutting in the bowels, gnawing, or pinching in the epigastrium; thick leucorrhœa, morning and evening, before and during the menses.

DOSE.—Of the appropriate remedy give the patient six globules or one or two drops of the attenuated remedy on sugar or in a spoonful of water, morning and evening.

SECTION 48.

PARTICULAR INDICATIONS.—We shall here give only the symptomatic indications that refer exclusively to idiopathic leucorrhœa, depending upon a catarrhal state of the vagina and uterus. We shall say nothing of symptomatic leucorrhœa, depending upon organic diseases of the uterus and its appendages, such as, polypi, ulcerations, scirrhus, cancer, etc.; for in all such cases of leucorrhœa, it is these diseases that have to form the main object of the treatment. For the treatment

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of these affectious we refer the reader to the chapters where they have been treated with full details. Here follow the symptomatic indications of idiopathic leucorrhœa, or leucorrhœa resulting from a simple, catarrhal or inflammatory condition of the vaginal and uterine mucous membrane:—

For COPIOUS LEUCORRHŒA:—1. *Ammonium, Graphites, Lachesis, Natrum muriaticum.*

2. *Aconitum, Alumina, Carbo vegetabilis, Causticum, Magnesia muriatica, Phosphorus, Phosphoric acid, Sepia, Silicea.*

OBSTINATE:—1. *Alumina, Borax, Calcarea, Iodium, Kreosotum, Mercurius, Mezereum, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*

2. *Carbo vegetabilis, China, Cocculus, Conium, Ferrum, Graphites, Lycopodium, Phosphorus, Sabina, Silicea, Sulphur.*

SIMPLE:—1. *Calcarea, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*

2. *Ammoniacum, Borax, Graphites, Silicea, Stannum, Sulphur.*

3. *Arsenicum, Carbo vegetabilis, Ferrum, Natrum, Nitrum, Nitri acidum, Nux vomica, Sabina, Zincum.*

4. *Ambra, Belladonna, Bryonia, Cantharis, Carbo animalis, Cocculus, Conium, Ferrum, Guaiacum, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Plumbum, Senega, Sulphuris acid.*

INFLAMMATORY, with vaginitis or catarrhal metritis:—

1. *Alumina, Ferrum, Mercurius, Phosphorus.*

2. *Arsenicum, Bovista, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Iodium, Sepia, Silicea.*

3. *Ammoniacum, Chamomilla, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla, Ruta, Sulphuris acidum.*

4. *Antimonium, Calcarea, Cannabis, Cantharis, Carbo animalis, China, Hepar, Kali, Nitri acidum, Thuja.*

STHENIC or active:—1. *Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Ferrum, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur.*

2. *Arsenicum, Chamomilla, Cocculus, Coffea, Iodium, Phosphorus, Sabina.*

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ASTHENIC or passive:—1. *China*, *Cocculus*, *Ferrum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*.
2. *Arsenicum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Conium*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Natrum*, *Phosphorus*, *Sepia*, *Stannum*.

For leucorrhœa BEFORE the MENSES:—1. *Calcarea*, *Lachesis*.
2. *Baryta*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *China*, *Phosphorus*.
3. *Graphites*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ruta*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, *Zincum*.

DURING the menses:—1. *Alumina*.
2. *China*, *Cocculus*, *Graphites*, *Lachesis*, *Pulsatilla*, *Zincum*.

FOLLOWING the menses:—1. *Alumina*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ruta*, *Sabina*.
2. *Bovista*, *Cocculus*, *Graphites*, *Kreosotum*, *Mercurius*, *Nitri acidum*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*.

In PLACE of the menses:—1. *Calcarea*, *Conium*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*.
2. *Alumina*, *China*, *Graphites*, *Kali*, *Natrum*, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Sabina*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*, *Zincum*.
3. *Aconitum*, *Agnus*, *Arsenicum*, *Carbo animalis*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Drosera*, *Iodium*, *Lachesis*, *Magnesia carbonica*, *Nitri acidum*, *Petroleum*.

With reference to the character of the leucorrhœal discharge:—

Leucorrhœa, ALBUMINOUS:—*Borax*, *Bovista*, *Platina*.

BLOODY:—1. *China*, *Cocculus*.
2. *Arsenicum*, *Nitri acidum*.
3. *Lycopodium*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Sulphuris acid*.
4. *Alumina*, *Calcarea*, *Cantharis*, *Conium*, *Tartarus*.

BLUEISH:—*Ambra*.

BURNING:—1. *Calcarea*, *Pulsatilla*.
2. *Conium*, *Kreosotum*.
3. *Cantharis*, *Carbo animalis*, *Kali*, *Sulphuric acid*.
4. *Arsenicum*, *Borax*.

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LEUCORRHŒA, BROWNISH:—*Cocculus, Nitri acidum.*

CORROSIVE, acrid:—1. *Alumina, Ferrum, Mercurius, Phosphorus.*

2. *Arsenica, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Iodium, Sepia, Silicea.*

3. *Ammoniacum, Chamomilla, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla, Ruta, Sulphur.*

4. *Borax, Calcarea, Cantharis, Carbo animalis, China, Hepar, Kali, Lachesis, Magnesia, Natrum muriaticum, Nitri acidum, Thuja.*

FETID:—1. *Kreosotum, Sabina.*

2. *Natrum, Nux vomica.*

3. *China, Nitri acidum, Sepia.*

4. *Capsicum, Sabina.*

FLESH-COLORED:—1. *Cocculus.*

2. *Alumina, Calcarea, Lycopodium, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Sabina, Sepia, Silicea.*

3. *Baryta, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Conium, Tartarus.*

GREENISH.—1. *Sepia.*

2. *Bovista, Mercurius.*

3. *Carbo vegetabilis, Nitri acidum, Pulsatilla.*

ITCHING:—1. *Calcarea.*

2. *Alumina, Mercurius.*

3. *Sabina, Sepia.*

4. *Arsenicum, Chamomilla, China, Conium, Ferrum, Kali, Phosphorus, Silicea, Sulphur.*

MILKY:—1. *Calcarea, Pulsatilla.*

2. *Silicea.*

3. *Carbo vegetabilis, Ferrum, Sulphur.*

4. *Conium, Lycopodium, Natrum muriaticum, Phosphorus, Sabina, Sepia.*

MUCOUS:—1. *Borax, Pulsatilla.*

2. *Graphites, Natrum, Stannum, Sulphur.*

3. *Alumina, Ambra, Bovista, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Nux vomica, Sabina, Sepia, Zincum.*

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4. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Cantharis, Carlo animalis, China, Ferrum, Guajacum, Phosphorus, Senega, Thuja.*

PURULENT:—1. *Cocculus, Mercurius, Sabina.*
2. *China, Sepia.*
3. *Copaiva, Nitri acidum.*

REDDISH:—1. *Cocculus.*
2. *Calcarea, Nitri acidum, Phosphorus, Sabina, Sepia, Silicea.*
3. *Baryta, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Tartarus.*

THICK:—1. *Pulsatilla.*
2. *Sabina.*
3. *Arsenica, Zincum.*
4. *Ambra, Borax, Bovista, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Sepia.*

VISCID:—1. *Borax, Stannum.*
2. *Bovista, Sabina.*
3. *Aconitum, Phosphorus, Tartarus.*

WATERY:—1. *Graphites, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*
2. *Alumina, Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, Silicea, Sulphur.*
3. *Chamomilla, China, Kreosotum, Mercurius, Nitrum, Tartarus.*

WHITE:—1. *Calcarea, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Silicea.*
3. *Carbo vegetabilis, Ferrum, Mercurius, Sulphur.*
4. *Borax, Conium, Graphites, Nitrum, Phosphorus, Sabina, Sepia, Sulphur, Sulphuris acidum.*

YELLOWISH:—*Sepia.*
2. *Kreosotum, Sabina.*
3. *Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, Chamomilla, Nux vomica.*
4. *Aconitum, Alumina, Mercurius, Stannum, Sulphur.*

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With reference to the existing causes:—

After COIT:—*Natrum.*

At INTERVALS:—*Calcarea, Silicea.*

At FULL-MOON:—*Lycopodium.*

During a WALK:—*Strontiana.*

MOTION:—*Magnesia carbonica.*

At NIGHT:—*Ambra, Natrum muriaticum.*

After STOOL:—*Zincum.*

When URINATING or after:—1. *Carbo vegetabilis, Silicea.*

2. *Calcarea.*

Leucorrhœa in the secondary symptoms in general:—

1. *Kreosotum, Mercurius, Sepia.*
2. *Alumina, Calcarea, Cocculus, Kali, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla, Silicea.*
3. *Arsenica, Carbo animalis, Ferrum, Magnesia, Natrum, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Sulphuris acidum, Zincum.*
4. *Ambra, Ammoniacum, Antimonium, Baryta, Belladonna, Borax, Bovista, Cannabis, Cantharis, Carbo vegetabilis, Causticum, Chamomilla, China, Copaiva, Drosera, Graphites, Hepar, Iodium, Nitrum, Nitri acidum, Phosphori acidum, Platina, Ruta, Sabina, Secale, Stannum, Thuja.*

With DISTENTION of abdomen:—*Graphites, Sepia.*

With CEPHALGIA:—*Natrum muriaticum.*

Leucorrhœa with COLIC:—1. *Magnesia muriatica.*

2. *Ignatia, Lycopodium, Magnesia carbonica.*
3. *Causticum, Conium, Drosera, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur, Zincum.*
4. *Alumina, Ammonia muriatica, Belladonna, Kali, Mercurius, Natrum, Natrum muriaticum.*

With uterine CRAMPS:—1. *Magnesia muriatica.*

2. *Causticum, Ignatia, Magnes. carb., Natrum muriat.*

With DIARRHŒA:—*Natrum muriaticum.*

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STINGING in the parts:—*Sepia.*

With yellow FACE:—1. *Natrum muriaticum.*
2. *China, Ferrum, Sepia.*

PALE:—1. *Pulsatilla.*
2. *Arsenicum, Sepia.*
3. *Graphites, Kreosotum, Natrum muriaticum.*

With weakness:—1. *Kreosotum.*
2. *Alumina, Baryta.*

With PAINS in SMALL of BACK:—1. *Magnesia muriatica.*
2. *Causticum, Kreosotum.*
3. *Baryta, Conium, Graphites, Kali, Nitrum.*

With voluptuous dreams:—*Petroleum.*

With TREMBLING:—*Alumina.*

ARTICLE X.

UTERINE CRAMPS, HYSTERALGIA.

SECTION 49.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, TREATMENT.—The pains which are known under the name of *uterine cramps*, or *hysteralgia*, are a real neuralgia of the uterus, and are both *idiopathic*, or existing independently of any organic affection of the uterus, and *symptomatic*, or depending upon some organic lesion of the womb. This neuralgia is generally characterized by intense, acute, lancinating or tearing pains, which are generally irregular, intermittent, recurring at more or less regular and well-marked intervals, and being principally seated in the hypogastrium, whence the pain radiates to the groins, external pudendum and anal region. Hysteralgia only occurs

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during the age when women menstruate, and attacks particularly nervous and irritable women, in whom it may be excited by any thing that has a tendency to exalt the sensitiveness of the uterus. Sometimes the disease accompanies the menstrual functions and, in such a case, manifest itself some time previous to the menses setting in. The best remedies for this affection are:

1. *Causticum, Cocculus, Conium, Ignatia, Magnesia muriaticum, Nux vomica.*

2. *Belladonna, Baryta, Chamomilla, Hyoscyamus, Natrum muriaticum, Platina, Sepia, Stannum.*

With the following particular indications:—

Causticum.—For *uterine cramps*, with pains in the hypogastrium, or in the stomach, chest or small of the back, obliging her to bend double; fulness, pressure in the abdomen as if it would burst; constant but ineffectual desire to raise wind; violent increase of the pain after taking the least nourishment, or after raising herself and tightening her clothes round the hypogastrium; relieved by external heat.

Cocculus.—Painful pressure in the uterus, with pressure on the chest, restlessness, sighs, flatulence, fainting nausea, oppression and cramps of the chest; anxiety and starting of limbs; suppression of the menses, or leucorrhœa in their stead.

Conium.—*Uterine cramps with digging in the vulva*, distention of the abdomen and stitches extending to the right side of the chest; pinching and squeezing in the uterus.

Ignatia.—*Uterine cramps* with cutting stitches, labor-pains; *compressive hysteralgia*, followed by puriform leucorrhœa, or accompanied by dyspnœa; relieved by external pressure or lying on the back.

Magnesia muriatica.—*Uterine cramps, with pains extending to the thighs* and *followed by leucorrhœa.*

Nux vomica.—*Contractive hysteralgia*, with digging and clutching pains, especially during the menses, with increase of the menstrual discharge and passage of coagula; painful

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pressure in the parts, especially in the morning in bed, or during a walk in the open air, with painful contraction in the hypogastrium.

DOSE.—Dissolve in globules or one or two drops of the attenuated preparation in ten table-spoonfuls of water, and give the patient a table-spoonful every half hour, or every hour or two hours until the pain is removed.

Also the following remedies:—

BELLADONNA, for:—Clutching pains in the hypogastrium, with pains in the small of the back and drawing pains down the thighs; heaviness and pressure on the parts; the pains are especially felt before the menses, with congestion of the head.

BRYONIA.—Uterine cramps, with pinching and uneasiness in the abdomen, as if the menses would make their appearance; burning pains in the uterus; pressure and fulness in the pit of the stomach.

CHAMOMILLA.—Uterine cramps, with pulling sensation down to the thighs; *pressure in the uterus* like labor-pains, with frequent urging to urinate.

HYOSCYAMUS.—*Uterine cramps*, with pains like labor-pains, especially before the menses, and with pulling in the loins and small of the back.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—Uterine cramps, especially at the period of the menses, with burning, and cutting pains in the groins.

SABINA.—Lancinating *uterine cramps*, or pulling and cutting in the hypogastrium or groin, *as if the menses would make their appearance*, with pressure on the parts, groin and small of the back, and tenesmus at the anus.

SEPIA.—*Uterine pains*, like painful rigidity, or *pressure on the parts*, as if every thing would issue through the vulva, with cutting pains and jelly-like leucorrhœa.

STANNUM.—Uterine cramps, with pressure in the hypogastrium and uterus, as if the menses would make their appearance.

DOSE.—The same as page 145.

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ARTICLE XI.

NYMPHOMANIA.

Section 50.

Symptoms.—Authors are exceedingly divided in opinion concerning the character of this affection, which consists in an excessive excitement of the sexual desire in females; some confound it entirely with *erotalgia* or *erotomania*, which is simply a platonic aberration of the mind, whereas nymphomania is a disease characterized by physical symptoms; some again do not look upon it as a disease, but only as an excessive development of a perfectly natural instinct; others again regard it simply as a surexcitation of the sexual organs. Our own opinion is, that nymphomania is a real disease, characterized by a violent desire for sexual union, which is manifested by improper expressions and signs, with or without physical excitement of the parts, but which is distinguished from *erotomania* by this, that, in the latter condition, the patient desires an absolute physical and spiritual union with the sole object of her love, without any expressed desire for the material act, which always remains subordinate to the higher desire; whereas a woman affected with nymphomania, desires sexual intercourse with any person indiscriminately. In erotomania the desire is of a spiritual, in nymphomania of a physical nature. Most authors who have treated of this disease, have distinguished three periods. In the first period, no external symptom reveals as yet the invasion of the disease, for the patients are still able to conceal the obscene ideas with which their imaginations are filled. Soon, however, relapsing into their amorous reveries in spite of all

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efforts to the contrary, the patients lose courage, seek solitary places, and finally abandon themselves to their unbridled fancies and desires, and sometimes even go so far as to gratify their passion by self-pollution. At this period we frequently observe a marked turgescence about the breasts and parts, with itching, tension, and a more or less copious leucorrhœa. In the second period, the patients abandon themselves without any restraint to their passions, and seize every opportunity of talking about amorous enjoyments; they lose all sense of modesty, inviting the men near them to have sexual intercourse with them; at the same time the patients try to inflame their desires by all sort of means, reading lascivious novels, conversation, voluptuous songs, stimulating diet, touch. In the third period the disease presents a truly sorrowful aspect of human misery; the female is totally insane; she invites the first man she sees to have intimacies with her; she throws herself upon him, exciting him by words, improper attitudes, and, if he resists, she becomes raving, and tears and strikes whatever is within her reach. The most timid girl becomes like a mad prostitute; modesty gives place to wild lust, and the horribly excited fancy frequently leads patients to self-abuse. At this period other symptoms generally manifest themselves, such as convulsive movements, or burning thirst, dry and burning mouth; discharge of a thick froth from the mouth; fetid breath; spasms of the throat, with hydrophobia, sleeplessness, restless sleep, with distressing, heavy and lascivious dreams. Sometimes the attacks are followed by a sort of prostration which it is of the utmost importance to arrest. Towards the close of the disease, the patients generally fall into a sort of slow fever, with colliquative diarrhœa and general consumption, and thus they die with all the symptoms of a most violent acute or chronic malady; sometimes they succumb even during a violent spasmodic paroxysm of the disease, although such an occurrence happens very rarely.

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Section 51.

Causes, prognosis, treatment.—Nymphomania rarely ever breaks out before the age of pubescence, or after some critical period, although young girls as well as old women have, in isolated cases, been attacked with it. According to some authors, it is most frequently met with among women with strong muscles, rich and black hair, black, lively and large eyes, an expressive and animated countenance, well-formed, full and large breasts, round hips, a slender and straight waist, large mouth, red and thick lips, white, round and properly arranged teeth; in some cases, however, the disease has been met with among females of a totally different character. The disease has been observed in young widows of an ardent temperament, and who are suddenly deprived of the sexual pleasures which had been their delight; or it likewise attacks married women whom their feeble and sickly husbands could not satisfy. On the other hand, excessive sexual intercourse and onanism likewise lead to the disease. In other cases, nymphomania seems to arise from itching eruptions at the vulva, such as lichen, erythema, etc., in consequence of which the patients have to rub the parts all the time, by which means the sensitiveness of these organs is much increased; a similar effect appears to have resulted from the presence of ascarides in the rectum or anus. Sometimes the affection seems to be owing to organic diseases of the vagina, vulva, uterus or its appendages. Feather beds, sleeping too long in the morning, stimulating food or drink, coffee, liquor, chocolate; certain kinds of fish, truffles, cinnamon, vanilla, etc.; balls, theatres, novel-reading, a violent and unrequited passion, bad examples, and other influences that excite and inflame the imagination, may lead to the development of this horrible disorder. As regards *prognosis*, it is always favorable as long as the third stage has not yet set in. A good deal depends upon the treatment. Under old school treatment many cases have been pronounced incurable, which have yielded perfectly to homœopathic treatment. The best

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remedies for this disease, according to our provings and to positive clinical experience, are:

1. *Phosphorus, Platina.*
2. *Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Veratrum.*
3. *Belladonna, Cantharis, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*
4. *China, Mercurius, Sulphur, Zincum.*
5. *Agnus, Majoran.*

Especially when the following conditions occur:

DURING CONFINEMENT:—1. *Platina, Belladonna, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Sulphur, Veratrum, Zincum.*

With physical WEAKNESS of the organs:
Agnus, Calcar., Conium, Graphites, Hyoscyamus, Lachesis, Moschus, Natrum mur., Opium, Sepia, Stramonium, Sulphur.

With LEUCORRHŒA:—1. *Calcarea, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*
2. *Carbo vegetabilis, China, Conium, Graphites, Natrum mur., Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Zincum.*
3. *Agnus, Lachesis, Nitric acid, Silicea.*

With lascivious FUROR:—1. *Hyoscyamus, Stramonia, Veratrum.*
2. *Belladonna, Cantharis, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Platina, Pulsatilla, Zincum.*

During PREGNANCY:—*Belladonna, Platina, Stramonium, Veratrum, Lachesis, Mercurius, Pulsatilla.*

With want of MODESTY:—1. *Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Veratrum.*
2. *Belladonna, Nux vomica, Opium, Phosphorus.*

After ONANISM:—1. *Nux vomica, Sulphur.*
2. *Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Mercurius, Natrum mur., Phosphorus, Platina, Pulsatilla.*

With desire for ONANISM:—*Sulphur.*

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With ITCHING at the vulva:—1. *Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Natrum mur., Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur.*
2. *Lachesis, Mercurius, Nitric acid, Platina.*

At the time of the MENSES:—1. *Stramonium.*
2. *Hyoscyamus, Veratrum.*
3. *Platina, Pulsatilla, Sepia.*

With SPIRITUAL excitation without the physical:—
1. *Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Phosphorus.*
2. *Cantharis, Graphites, Lachesis, Natrum mur., Pulsatilla, Sepia, Stramonium, Veratrum.*
3. *Conium, Ignatius, Majoran, Moschus, Nitric acid, Zincum.*

With EXCITEMENT of the parts, turgescence of the vulva, etc:
1. *Platina.*
2. *Cantharis, Natrum mur., Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla.*
3. *Graphites, Nitric acid., Opium, Silicea.*

ARTICLE XII.

CHLOROSIS, GREEN-SICKNESS.

SECTION 52.

SYMPTOMS AND COURSE.—Chlorosis, which seems to be a disease peculiar to females, although it has also been observed in males,* is characterized by discoloration and paleness of the skin, and more particularly of the face, habitual weakness, derangement of the digestive functions, embarrassed respiration, and frequently by the presence of amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa. The group of symptoms which is generally

* See Uzac, on Chlorosis in Males. Paris: 1853. In quarto.

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present in this affection, is the following: yellowish or greenish paleness of the face, with bloatedness of the part, white lips, livid and swollen eyelids after sleeping; sad expression of the eyes and excessive whiteness of the conjunctiva; dryness, or dull leaden or earthy color of the skin; flabbiness of the flesh, œdema of the feet; diminished appetite, or loss of appetite, dyspepsia, desire for hearty food or for things which cannot be eaten, such as chalk, coal, etc.; constipation, nausea, vomiting; small and frequent pulse; palpitation of the heart; dyspnœa, especially when going up stairs or when ascending an eminence; spontaneous attacks of weariness even unto fainting; laziness, aversion to movement; desire to be alone; sadness, sighs, frequent weeping; menstrual irregularities or suppression; the menstrual discharge is scanty, pale and serous; aggravation of the symptoms at each menstrual period, with gastralgia, fainting, melancholy, foreboding, melancholy thoughts. If the disease continues, other symptoms develop themselves, such as headache at the occiput, painful distension of the abdomen, organic affections in various parts, hectic fever. Frequently the disease announces itself by sadness and indolence, followed by digestive derangements, discoloration of the skin, and all the other symptoms. In some cases the disease sets in with gastric derangement, or mucous inflammation of the stomach and bowels. At length incurable and fatal affections may develop themselves as consequences of this disease. Pathological anatomy has so far been unable to reveal any disorganizations that might be looked upon as peculiar to this malady, unless we may accept the statement of some authors that bodies have been found destitute of blood; for as to the other organic changes, such as serous effusions in the various cavities, pulmonary tubercles, organic lesions of the heart, liver, spleen, ovaries, etc., they do not belong to the chlorosis proper, but ought to be traced to affections that have developed themselves during the course of chlorosis, sometimes even in consequence of an improper management of the disease. Some authors regard chlorosis as a symptom of amenorrhœa, and not by any means

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as a disease by itself. It is true, in many cases, chlorosis only sets in after amenorrhœa has taken place; but there are also cases where chlorosis precedes the menstrual suppression, and where it exists without either amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa being present, so that it would seem as though chlorosis and amenorrhœa, so far from holding towards each other the relation of cause and effect, are, on the contrary, the effects of one and the same cause, which may perhaps be a deranged condition of the functions of digestion and reproduction.

Section 53.

Causes, diagnosis and prognosis.—According to some authors, the proximate cause of chlorosis is an inertia of the genital organs. This opinion will appear somewhat well founded, if we consider that chlorosis generally takes place at the period of pubescence, and if the menstrual functions are either delayed or otherwise irregular. It has, however, been met with in both widows and married women in consequence of excesses. Predisposing causes seem to be: a lymphatic temperament; a feeble constitution; the influence of a cold and damp dwelling or temperature; indigestible or not sufficiently nourishing food; abuse of watery, cold or warm beverages, (tea, coffee, decoctions, etc.;) warm baths; wines of bad quality, abuse of spirits; excessive sleeping or watching; sedentary habits, onanism, and other debilitating causes. As exciting causes we may likewise mention: disturbing emotions, ennui, imprisonment, unhappy or disappointed love, abstemiousness; accidental and prolonged menstrual suppression; debilitating, acute and chronic maladies. It is not always easy to distinguish between chlorosis and other affections where paleness is a prominent symptom. Such, for instance, as *anæmia*, which resembles chlorosis as far as the color of the skin is concerned; but the other symptoms and the causes which produce each malady, will enable us to distinguish one from the other. Whatever resemblance these two maladies may bear to each other, as far as the discolora-

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tion of the skin, of the conjunctiva, lips, mucous membrane of the mouth, and various other symptoms which both diseases have in common, are concerned, the derangement of the visceral functions is much more marked in chlorosis than in anæmia; moreover, we observe in chlorosis cerebral disturbances, melancholy, headache, pains in the stomach, and strange tastes which are entirely wanting in anæmia. It is much more easy to confound chlorosis with certain organic affections of the heart, so much more as dyspnœa, violent palpitation of the heart, various abnormal sounds, serous effusions, etc., are frequently present in chlorosis; what will enable us, however, to establish a correct diagnosis, is this, that, in chlorosis, all these signs are always irregular and changing; whereas, in organic diseases of the heart, they are more fixed and always permanent. We hardly need allude to the distinction between chlorosis and jaundice, since the color of the skin in these two diseases is not at all the same. As regards the other organic lesions which may occasion anæmia, such as: pulmonary tubercles, cancer, disorganizations of the stomach, etc., these diseases are so well marked, that they cannot well be mistaken for idiopathic anæmia; moreover, the paleness of the skin which exists in these diseases, is neither as universal nor as clear as in chlorosis. As far as *prognosis* is concerned, it depends upon the fact whether the disease is recent and uncomplicated or old and complicated. In the former case it is without any danger, and a cure is easily effected, if we but use a rational treatment. In the second case, the disease is always a serious, and often incurable malady, proportionate to the importance of the organic affections upon which it depends.

Section 54.

Treatment.—What we have said under Amenorrhœa concerning the necessity of a proper regime, is likewise and most emphatically applicable to the treatment of chlorosis, more particularly since these two classes of patients have tastes and desires entirely opposed to their health. The appetite is

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sometimes so depraved that things which are absolutely not fit to eat, are craved by such patients; exercise in the open air which is absolutely indispensable to the restoration of their health, and always does them a deal of good, is generally needed by such patients. Nevertheless the physician has to require of them that they take sufficient exercise, and he has to gradually bring them back to the use of nutritive beverages and solid food, without, however, opposing them in a rude and positive manner; for the strange fancies which these patients sometimes manifest for things which do not belong to the class of aliments, are natural indications rather than unmeaning caprices. As long as these patients do not exhibit a desire for things that are absolutely injurious either to the constitution or to the treatment, it is advisable to let them indulge their fancies, and so gradually prevail upon them, by gentle means and appropriate medical treatment, to resume a natural and rational diet. Any thing that has a tendency to excite the sexual organs, heating beverages and solid food, influences that work upon the imagination and excite the passions, novel-reading, dancing-parties, theatres, habits of indolence, etc., should be carefully removed from and avoided by the patient. A well-regulated physical and mental exercise, quiet, and a simple diet, are the best preventives and likewise indispensable to a successful treatment. As regards *treatment*, we are willing to admit with the other school, that iron is a very useful remedy, but not in the enormous doses in which it is prescribed by allœopathic physicians; for we are persuaded that the good effects of iron in this disease, do not result from its chemical, but from its dynamic action, and that if the desired result cannot be obtained by homœopathic doses, massive doses will be of no avail either. In homœopathic practice iron, however, is not the only remedy for chlorosis; we have other remedies which experience has shown to be, if not superior, at least equal to, iron in chlorosis; they are:

1. *Pulsatilla, Sulphur, Calcarea, Belladonna, Cocculus, Lycopodium, Nitri acid.*

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2. *China, Conium, Helleborus, Kali, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Platina, Plumbum, Sepia, Spigelia.*

3. *Arsenicum, Digitalis, Graphites, Mercurius, Phosphori acid., Staphysagria, Valeriana.*

4. *Baryta, Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, Causticum, Ignatia, Oleander, Sabina, Sulphuris acidum, Zincum.*

With the following particular indications:—

Belladonna.—For frequent pressure on the genital organs, with or without leucorrhœa; jerking shocks in the vagina; heat in the vulva; fulness and pressure in the abdomen; scanty and painful menses, preceded by colic; weariness; anorexia; frequent paroxysms of anguish; numbness of the legs when sitting; lymphatic temperament with blue eyes and fair hair.

Calcarea.—In many cases, after *Sulphur*, and particularly for the following symptoms; amenorrhœa, with congestive headache, vertigo, gastralgia with fulness in the hypochondria; weariness and heaviness in the body; *leucorrhœa*, anorexia, dyspnœa and frequent palpitation; nausea and vomiting; nervous prostration, with desire to be magnetized; frequent shuddering and chilliness; weary after the least effort; melancholy and inclined to weep; desire for wine and dainties, with aversion to flesh; obstinate constipation.

Cocculus.—Particularly after abuse of coffee and chamomile-tea, or for frequent cramps in the bowels; suppressed or scanty and irregular menses; leucorrhœa; paralytic weakness; dyspnœa, cramps in the chest; sadness, uneasiness, anguish, sight; sensitiveness to the open air; whether cold or warm; frequent yawning; fainting nausea; gastralgia.

Ferrum.—In obstinate cases, when every other remedy seems to fail, especially when the following symptoms occur: complete suppression; *constant desire to lie or sit;* œdema of the face, hands and feet, *with bloat around the eyes;* weariness in the legs or after the least exercise in the open air; want of vital heat; uneasiness with throbbing in the epigastrium; gastralgia or vomiting after the least meal; dyspnœa as from contraction of the chest.

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LYCOPODIUM.—Especially after the favorable action of *Calcarea*, or for complete suppression, sensitiveness to the open air, vascular excitement or sensation as if the blood were colder and ceased to circulate; tendency of the limbs to go to sleep; lassitude with trembling; fainting turn; continual drowsiness; chilliness; melancholy, averse to company; falling off of the hair; desire for sweets; constipation; dryness of the vagina.

NITRI ACIDUM.—Nourishment after *Calcarea*, especially suitable to girls with choleric temperament, brown or black hair or eyes, or when the following symptoms are present: hysteria, nervous prostration after the least pain; sadness, tendency to start, aversion to meat, desire for chalk, lime, clay; difficult digestion, with nausea, lassitude, drowsiness after eating; short and panting breathing; palpitation of the heart when going up stairs.

PULSATILLA.—Especially after abuse of Ferrum, or for suppression, *frequent leucorrhœa*, megrim, hysteric distress; buzzing in the ears, weariness and heaviness of the legs; dyspnœa, loss of breath after an exertion; *frequent palpitation of the heart;* cold hands and feet; pressure and heaviness in the abdomen; gastralgia, nausea, vomiting; chilliness and shivering, with yawning and stretching; œdema of the feet, melancholy mood, weeping, dread of dying; *marked desire for spirits or spicy things, stimulants;* gentle, timid disposition.

SULPHUR.—In most cases, after *Pulsatilla*, or at the commencement of the treatment, for abdominal cramps, leucorrhœa, nervous debility, fainting, sensitiveness to the open air, tendency of the limbs to go to sleep; aversion to washing; constant drowsiness in the day-time; frequent shivering, coldness; melancholy, weeping mood, raw and burning eructations; difficult digestion, with pressure and fulness in the stomach; constipation, with hard stool; dyspnœa and sense of weight in the chest; frequent congestion of the chest.

DOSE.—Of the appropriate remedy give five or six globules dry on the tongue, or one or two drops of the attenuated preparation on sugar or in a spoonful of water every morning or

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evening; or, after an improvement has set in, every two or three days.

ALSO:

CHINA.—For abdominal or pulmonary cramps, *leucorrhœa;* nocturnal, pressive headache; weakness, lassitude and heaviness of the legs; restless sleep, with anxious and fatiguing dreams; nervousness, with sensitiveness to noise; dyspepsia, pressive gastralgia especially after eating; hysteric ailments; watery, leucophlegmatic infiltration; distress in the limbs which feel as if broken; lowness of spirits and hypochondria; listless, apathetic; desire for dainties, wine, acids; frequent palpitation of the heart.

CONIUM.—Hysteric ailments; flabby and withered breasts; nervousness with involuntary weeping; anxiety, tendency to start; *leucorrhœa;* abdominal cramps with distention of the abdomen and stitches in the parts; hysteric cramps in the throat; aversion to bread; desire for acids; nausea after eating; palpitation of the heart after drinking.

KALI CARBONICUM.—Amenorrhœa, palpitation of the heart; œdema; fainting turns; aversion to open air; dry skin; desire for sweets; nausea, vomiting, constipation.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—Hysteria, sadness, weeping; weakness of mind and body, aversion to movement; desire for bitter things, leucorrhœa, palpitation, irregular beating of the heart.

NUX VOMICA.—Menses not quite suppressed, but irregular, preceded by pains in the nape of the neck and back; nausea with fainting, especially in the morning; fatigue with aversion to movement; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to go to stool; frequent urging to urinate, with tenesmus of the bladder; congestion of the head with pressive headache; irascible mood, or dedression of spirits.

PHOSPHORUS.—Scanty menses, preceded by leucorrhœa with weeping mood; frequent colic with pains in the small of the back and vomiting; weakness, nervous prostration and fainting turns; violent beating of the heart; dyspnœa, oppression; spitting of blood; hysteric symptoms.

PLATINA.—Uterine cramps, with pressure in the hypogas-

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trium and on the parts; loss of appetite, constipation, vertigo; *deathly anguish, with dread of dying;* suspicious and proud disposition.

PLUMBUM.—Leucorrhœa; painful breasts; frequent cramps in the abdomen, paralytic weakness; constipation; hysteric spasms; flabby muscles; œdema; constant shivering; nausea and vomiting.

SEPIA.—Suppression of the menses; frequent leucorrhœa; hysteric or nervous headache; general weakness and disposition to perspire; frequent shiverings, alternating with heat; melancholy and weeping; catarrhal discharges from the nose, ears, bronchial passages, etc.; frequent colic and pains in the small of the back; tendency of the limbs to go to sleep; heaviness of the body, aversion to motion; sensitiveness to the open air; fainting spell; depression of spirits.

SPIGELIA.—Weariness after walking ever so little; yellowish margin around the eyes; sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach to the least contact; catarrhal, mucous discharges; œdema; dyspnœa; violent palpitation of the heart; irregular beating of the heart and abnormal sounds in the cardiac region.

DOSE.—The same as on page 164.

Also:

ARSENICUM.—For prostration that does not allow one to walk; frequent fainting turns; marked desire for acids, coffee or brandy; excessive desire for coit; corrosive leucorrhœa; nausea and vomiting.

DIGITALIS.—Weakness and frequent fainting turns; œdema; frequent drowsiness in the day-time; small, feeble, very *slow* pulse, accelerated by the least movement; frequent attacks of anguish, with weeping mood and dread of the future; marked desire for bitter food and sour drinks; nausea and vomiting in the morning; sense of weakness in the pit of the stomach, as if the patient would die; *audible palpitations of the heart*, with anguish and contraction in the chest.

GRAPHITES.—When the menses appear sometimes, but are

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too pale, and do not last long enough; hysteric headache; frequent nausea; pains in the chest; abdominal cramps; hysteric spasms; mucous leucorrhœa and sterility; bronchial or nasal catarrh; œdema.

MERCURIUS.—Frequent leucorrhœa, œdema of the hands, feet and face; weakness with rush of blood after the least effort; irritable mood; sad, melancholy, contrary.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM.—Leucorrhœa, with tympanitis of the womb; nervous prostration; constant drowsiness; sadness, with fear about one's health; marked desire for juicy and refreshing things; pressure at the stomach after eating.

STAPHYSAGRIA.—Lassitude, as if the limbs were lame, especially after an effort; drowsiness in the day-time, with yawning and stretching; hypochondriac mood, sadness; fears about her health; frequent sweating; marked desire for wine and spirits; painful sensitiveness of the sexual organs.

VALERIANA.—Chlorosis complicated with hysteria, with excessive nervousness.

DOSE.—The same as on page 164.

SECTION 55.

PARTICULAR INDICATIONS.—Here follows a list of the principal indications regarding the use of the remedies which have been recommended for chlorosis. These indications refer both to the causes which induce chlorosis, and to the principal symptoms of this malady. We have arranged them in alphabetical order, as follows, referring the reader, for further details, to the article on Dysmenorrhœa, Sections 5–10.

ABDOMEN, pain in, colic:—1. *Belladonna, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla.*

2. *Arsenicum, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Cocculus, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Sulphur.*

3. *Calcarea, Nitri acidum, Platina.*

4. *Causticum, Ferrum, Staphysagria, Zincum.*

Distended:—1. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Graphites, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Sepia, Sulphur.*

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2. *Causticum, Conium, Digitalis, Lycopodium.*
3. *Kali, Natrum muriat., Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Valeriana.*
4. *Carbo animalis, Ferrum, Ignatia, Nitri acidum, Platina, Plumbum, Sabina, Spigelia.*

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, sexual, as a cause:—1. *Conium.*
2. *Calcarea, Cocculus, Sulphur.*
3. *Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sepia, Staphysagria.*

APPETITE, gone:—1. *China, Nux vomica, Sepia.*
2. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Cocculus, Conium, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Platina, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
3. *Digitalis, Ferrum, Nitri acidum, Sulphuris acid.*
4. *Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, Graphites, Kali, Plumbum, Sabina, Spigelia.*

BEVERAGES, SPIRITUOUS (cause):—1. *Nux vomica.*
2. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Calcarea, China, Helleborus, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla.*
3. *Carbo vegetabilis, Cocculus.*
4. *Carbo animalis, Conium, Sulphur, Sulphuris acid.*

CEPHALALGIA:—1. *Belladonna, Calcarea, China, Ignatia, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Arsenicum, Carbo vegetabilis, Cocculus, Lycopodium, Platina.*
3. *Conium, Ferrum, Graphites, Kali, Phosphorus.*

COFFEE, ABUSE OF (cause):—1. *Causticum, Ignatia, Nux vomica.*
2. *Cocculus, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
3. *Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Platina, Sepia.*
4. *Arsenicum, Nitri acidum, Sulphuris acidum.*

COLD and DAMPNESS (cause):—1. *Calcarea.*
2. *Mercurius, Sulphur.*
3. *Carbo animalis, Carbo vegetabilis, China, Ferrum, Nitri acidum, Pulsatilla, Staphysagria, Zincum.*
4. *Belladonna, Conium, Kali, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sepia.*

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CONSTIPATION:—1. *Calcarea, Cocculus, Nux vomica, Plumbum, Sulphur.*
2. *Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Graphites, Kali, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Platina, Sepia, Zincum.*
3. *Arsenicum, China, Natrum muriat., Pulsatilla, Sabina.*
4. *Carbo animalis, Digitalis, Ferrum, Ignatia, Spigelia.*

DAMPNESS, see Cold.

DESIRES, STRANGE, for
BITTER things:—*Digitalis, Natrum muriaticum.*
BRANDY:—1. *Arsenicum, Nux vomica, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Spigelia, Staphysagria.*
3. *China, Pulsatilla.*
COFFEE:—*Arsenicum, China, Conium.*
COAL:—*Cicuta, Conium.*
CHALK, CLAY, etc.:—*Nitri acidum, Nux vomica.*
COOLING things:—1. *Cocculus, Pulsatilla.*
2. *Phosphorus, Valeriana.*
3. *Carbo animalis.*
HERRINGS:—*Nitri acidum.*
JUICY things:—*Phosphori acidum.*
PIQUANT things:—*Pulsatilla.*
SALT things:—1. *Calcarea, Conium.*
2. *Causticum, Nitri acidum.*
3. *Carbo vegetabilis, Phosphorus.*
SPIRITUOUS drinks:—1. *Calcarea, Staphysagria.*
2. *Arsenicum, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
3. *China, Sepia, Spigelia.*
SOURCROUT:—*Carbo animalis, Chamomilla.*
SOUR things:—1. *Arsenicum, Phosphorus, Sulphur.*
2. *Digitalis, Ignatia, Kali, Sepia.*
3. *Carbo animalis, China, Conium, Sabina.*

Desire for SWEETS:—1. *China, Kali, Lycopodium.*
2. *Sulphur.*
3. *Calcarea, Carbo vegetabilis, Nux vomica.*

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DYSPEPSIA, digestion difficult:—1. *Calcarea, China, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
2. *Carbo vegetabilis, Natrum muriaticum, Sepia.*
3. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Conium, Ferrum, Graphites, Ignatia, Kali, Lycopodium, Phosphorus, Staphysagria.*

DYSPNŒA, breathing oppressed:—1. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Carbo vegetabilis, Ignatia, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Calcarea, China, Cocculus, Kali, Lycopodium, Platina, Spigelia, Zincum.*
3. *Carbo animalis, Conium, Ferrum, Mercurius, Staphysagria.*
4. *Digitalis, Graphites, Nitri acidum, Phosphori acidum, Plumbum, Sabina, Sulphuris acid., Valeriana.*

EXERCISE in the open air, aversion to:

As symptom:—1. *Calcarea, Cocculus, Kali, Nux vomica.*
2. *Belladonna, China, Conium, Ignatia, Sepia, Spigelia, Sulphur, Valeriana.*
3. *Arsenica, Carbo animalis, Mercurius, Nitri acidum, Plumbum, Staphysagria.*
4. *Carbo vegetabilis, Digitalis, Graphites, Phosphorus, Platina, Pulsatilla, Sabina.*

FACE, BLUEISH:—1. *Conium, Digitalis.*
2. *Arsenicum, Belladonna, Ignatia.*
3. *Lycopodium, Staphysagria.*
4. *Mercurius, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla.*

Round the eyes:—1. *Arsenicum, China.*
2. *Cocculus, Ignatia, Phosphori acid., Staphysagria.*
3. *Ferrum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Sabina, Sepia, Sulphur.*
4. *Calcarea, Graphites, Kali, Mercurius, Spigelia.*

PALE:—1. *Arsenicum, China, Phosphori acid., Sepia, Sulphur.*
2. *Cocculus, Conium, Ferrum, Kali, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Platina, Pulsatilla, Spigelia.*

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